JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1837. JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 6 1895. VOLUME 5.

COUNTY NEWS.

From All Over Calhoun

Minor Happenings of the Week

GATHERED BY THE REPUBLICAN'S ABLE CORPS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

ALEXANDRIA.

The ministers and deacons meeting at the Baptist church last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, was a most enjoyable occasion. Among the visiting ministers were Rev. E. T. Smyth and Dr. Clopton, of Anniston, and Rev. B. B. Nunally.

Prof. and Mrs. Dodson and Mrs. Orr, of Oxford, spent a few days last week at their old home near here.

Mrs. W. W. Whitesides, and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Al. Stuckey, of Oxford, are spending the summer here.

A large party of Alexandrians will celebrate the 4th. in Anniston.

Dr. Glover, from near Jacksonville, attended the "fifth Sunday" meeting, at Mt. Zion.

Messrs. C. J. Wood and Thomas Nisbet, of Tredegar, attended the "fifth Sunday" meeting.

Mr. J. R. Green, of Anniston, spent Sunday with his parents.

Blackberries and cotton blooms are becoming plentiful.

DE ARMANVILLE.

The rains continue and crops are doing well. Most of the farmers are out of the grass, and the early corn has been layed by.

Mr. William Allen an family, of Florida, arrived on a visit to relatives yesterday.

An unoccupied tenant house on Mrs. Lucenda Hudson's place, was maliciously burned a few nights since.

It is feared that oats and wheat will be ruined in the shock if the rains continue.

Messrs Bell and Hughes, of Choccolocco, have started their thresher.

Every land owner in this section, with but one exception will sign a petition for a stock law.

The barbecue in Anniston on the Fourth will not interfere with the annual singing at Union Grove on that day. It has been the custom to hold this singing for a number of years.

The health of this community is good. It was never better, notwitstanding the super-abundance of fruits.

DUKE.

The battle with Gen. Green continues, but the farmers say they are getting out of grass.

Mr. and Mrs. Brock Webster are still visitors here. They say they are much pleased with old Alabama.

Dr. Reagan, of Alexandria, is a visitor here.

W. C. Davitt, of this place, made a flying trip to Georgia Sunday to see his parents.

W. P. Duke visited Schencks Springs Sunday. Says he certainly spent a pleasant day.

Rev. T. K. Trotter, of this place, carried his wife and daughters to spend a day at Schencks Springs Sunday.

Glad to note that William Sampler is on the convalescent list.

W. G. Duke is on the sick list, suffering with rheumatism.

Rev. J. M. Webster and wife are visiting at Bynums this week.

Oliver Usry will move to Duke soon and will sell goods at this place.

Crops are looking fine and are growing almost as fast as the grass.

Miss Nun Tuck, of Talladega, who has been visiting the family of Rev. T. K. Trotter, has returned to her home, but I learn from W. Duke that she will come back again soon.

Best wishes for the JEAN.

SCHENCKS SPRINGS.

A glorious rain visited the springs and vicinity on last Sunday. It came just when it was needed.

Wheeler Dillard wears a smile a mile long on his face. It is a twelve pound boy this time.

Will Bellingrath and C. W. Smith of Anniston spent Saturday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Helen Hagan, of Oxford visited the springs last Sunday.

Mr. A. Hollingworth has gone to Florida on a prospecting tour. He is looking for pine timber.

Mr. Geo. McCurry had a horse to die last week.

Mr. Robt. Sampler had a mare and colt killed by lightning last week.

Mr. West Phillips mare had her hind legs broken last week. It would appear that last week was rough on horses.

Cartersville and Cedartown had a picnic here last week. It was a great success. They had good music, and nice dancing, and lots of pretty girls.

Rev. T. K. Trotter and his bright and interesting family came up and spent the day with us last Sunday.

Dr. Ed. Crook and Miss Dora Crook visited the springs last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Roberts, Mrs. Calahan and Miss Bessie McGinnis were with us last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Dickie and and Walter Duke, of Dukes, were with us last Sunday.

The crop outlook is very good at present.

The springs have an organ and guitar, and C. W. Smith occasionally livens up things with his cornet.

MORRISVILLE.

There is some talk of getting up a free silver democratic club in beat 5.

Rev. F. M. Jones preached a very interesting sermon at Cameron Spring academy last Sunday.

The picnic at Cedar Grove last Saturday was a complete success so far as the attendance and good order were concerned.

We are having a great deal of rain, which will cause some farmers to be late in laying by their crops.

E. A. Womack, of South Egypt, is making preparations to build himself a new residence.

R. C. Johnson visited his brother, James Johnston, at Weavers, last Sunday.

W. M. Brown, an ex-resident of Morrisville, paid our town a visit Monday. He speaks of moving to Texas next fall.

There is another big booger in Morrisville learning to ride a bicycle, and it seems to make your little booger Cane Creek correspondent very unhappy.

BERA.

Rev. T. J. Winn has been quite sick with typhoid fever for several weeks, but is improving now.

Rain, grass and fruit are plentiful in our community. The farmers are still engaged with the "General."

Egypt had a picnic on last Saturday with four girls in attendance.

Prof. Stovall resumed work with his school at New Bethel on Monday, after a vacation of four weeks.

We are going to organize a silver club at the school house on Saturday night, 13th inst. We challenge any gold bugs who desire to do so, to come and discuss the subject with us before we organize.

Mr. George Burns, of Bynums, was a guest of E. J. Haynie on Sunday.

Mr. Dock Nunnelly, of Middleton, visited J. E. Canada last Sunday.

John Stewart, of Lower Egypt, had a mule killed by lightning last week.

J. B. Burns, of Bynums, had a severe attack of cholera morbus last week, but is better now.

The Cane Creek correspondent should have reported that snake story according to the finder's description. It was ten inches in diameter and one ran the mule for one hundred yards. Charlie Nunnelly will have to come again.

GRAYTON.

A very refreshing rain fell on yesterday which was the delight of our farmers.

The corn crop is promising. The cotton crop is small and two weeks late.

There is considerable sickness in the community, judging from the frequent visits of the young Dr. Sanders. The doctor has recently located at Ohatchie.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. M. Howard are now happy—a bouncing boy came last Sunday night.

Mrs. Tarvin, of Ohatchie, Miss Pearce, of Anniston, and Miss Jones, of Cedartown, visited the family of Mr. E. D. Meharg last week.

Mrs. Marion Smith and Mrs. Will Smith, of Alexandria, were the guest of Mrs E. D. Meharg last week.

Mr. T. S. Gray and Dr. Sanders continue to visit the girls occasionally.

The farmers are all in favor of good crops, ten cents for cotton, and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independant of international agreement.

WEAVERS.

The extreme weather still furnishes something about which we can write.

Last Sunday it rained a great deal, so that but little plowing could be done. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, it has been has been raining almost incessantly.

Crops are growing very fast, though not in so good a condition as a year ago.

R. P. Weaver has four and one half acres of the finest oates we have ever seen.

Miss Maggie Weaver left Monday to visit her brother in West Virginia.

Miss Winnie Marston has returned home after a pleasant visit to Birmingham.

There are several cases of sickness about here.

Tom Ledbetter, for two weeks, has been quite sick with typhoid fever. Dr. Walker who is treat- him, thinks him doing reasonably well.

Prof Alexander is unwell.

Dr. Isom has been confined to his bed for ten days with fever, though better today.

We have to get medical aid from Jacksonville and Anniston. Dr. Arbery is treating Dr. Isom.

J. W. Adair is right sick with flux.

The Sunday School picnic announced for July 6th, at the Caves, has been indefinitely postponed.

MINK

The health of our community is good.

There was an all-day singing at Grange Hall last Sunday. It was attended by a large crowd. Dr. W. A. Skelton of your town was on hand.

Elder F. M. Boozer, of Etowah, preached a good sermon at Williams school house last Sunday.

Mrs. J. M. Patterson and daughter, Miss Ella, were the guests of Mrs. C. A. J. Hollingsworth on last Monday.

Elder G. S. Boozer and J. R. Atkins attended the Masonic lodge at Jacksonville last Monday evening, to see Elder Thomas Nisbet take his first degree in Masonry.

Mr. H. W. Stovall is up with us, looking after a school at Williams' school house.

The farmers are still very busy in their crops, but will soon be where they can have a little rest.

We have been so pushed with our work that we have not had a single Saturday evening to rest this year.

Our harvest is about over. Wheat was a poor crop with us this year. Oats did fairly well, but not as good as we expected some weeks ago.

We were in Jacksonville Monday and found the court house still there. We are having a little rest in political matters now, and it is to be earnestly hoped that we will not be disturbed for a season.

Mess. Editors, the fruit and chicken crop is now ripe. Come to see us.

OXFORD DREAMER.

A gold standard man in Oxford had a dream the other night when every thing was still, but it wasn't that he saw Susanna come running down the hill. He dreamed that John Sherman came to his place of business. He knew him by his picture and called him colonel. Whereupon he was requested to not call him colonel, but to address him as Mr. Sherman, giving as a reason that anybody might be called colonel. There was a friend with Mr. Sherman, but our gold standard man was so much taken up with Mr. Sherman that he did not particularly notice the friend or inquire after his name. He invited them both around to supper and accomponied them to Birmingham, giving as a reason that he wanted to learn all he could from Mr. Sherman.

That's the dream and here is the interpretation thereof:

Mr. Sherman is a goldbug republican, and Mr. Cleveland is his friend. Mr. Cleveland has adopted the republican policy as to finance. In other words, he has followed Mr. Sherman, and was with him as follower and friend in the gold standard man's dream. But being the lesser light, the gold standard man was drawn to Mr. Sherman and gave Mr. Cleveland little consideration.

And the further interpretation is, as the gold standard man of Oxford followed Mr. Sherman in his dream, so the gold standard democrats throughout the broad domain of these vast United States are tracking along after the republican party ready to join them any and everywhere when occasion requires, as Henry Watterson said 40,000 Kentucky democrats would if the Kentucky convention adopted a silver platform.

Well, the Kentucky convention adopted a straddle just to keep Watterson and his 39,999 other gold bug democrats from going over to the republicans body and bones. Sensible that was! This silver business is not stateism, and those Kentucky silver democrats, of whom there was a big majority, who knew they could make any kind of a platform they wanted and they knew that the national convention would take care of that silver plank, hence for harmony and peace in the party and to better enable them to elect their state officers, they just shoved out a little taffy to their gold bug friends in the shape of a platform, recapitulating the national platform of 1892, which Mr. Cleveland found no difficulty in straddling one way, well knowing that Mr. Hardin could as easily straddle it the other way.

The gold standard folks, John Sherman and his so-called democratic following, are welcome to every bit of consolation they can get out of that platform.

BOOZER

We have had nice rains for the past week.

Corn and cotton both promising.

I was in Jacksonville recently and found the court house at the same old place, where she will remain.

The Hot Blast will not find any gold bugs in this part of the county.

We have already had enough of the single gold standard, and are for free silver, ten cent cotton, $1.50 wheat, and other farm products in proportion.

We have a fine Sunday school here, and a well attended prayer meeting every Saturday night and Sunday evening.

Rev. J. A. Harder preaches the first Sunday and Saturday before at the Methodist church, and Rev. W. D. Vinson at the Baptist church on the third Sunday.

Cherokee's Court House Burned.

Special from Gadsden says:

For the second time in thirteen years the court house at Centre, Cherokee county, has been destroyed by an incendiary fire. About 1 o'clock this morning the court house was discovered in full blaze. The town was aroused, but being without fire protection the handsome building was totally destoyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary, evidently some one against whom there were indictments, as the hottest part of the fire was in the clerk's office. The doors of the clerk's vaults were open and all the books and records were totally destoyed. The judge of probate's vault was intact and his books, papers, etc., are safe. All the other officers lost everything.

EGYPT

Egypt is all right. Plenty of rain and grass but good health and peace on all sides. Some are not satisfied with all these good things, but then some would grumble in heaven, if they should chance to get there.

Mrs. Haynie, and two of her daughters, spent the day with her son-in-law, R. F. Wilson, last Monday.

Homer Read spent last Saturday night with the King of Egypt.

We have opened a Sunday school at Cedar Grove. About one dozen were out last Sunday, most of them children. Our people will all talk of the advantages to be derived from a good Sunday school, but few of them will come or send their children.

We hope that all will turn out, so that we will not be drowned in Egyptian ignorance.

FOUR MILE.

Mr. H. J. Tomlin and his charming sister, of Iron City, are visiting friends and relatives at this place.

Mrs. Sallie Pruett has been quite sick for some time but is better now. She is an estimable christian woman, and one of the oldest settlers of our country.

Crops are very good with us. Corn is especially fine. Our cotton however is small.

We are all for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 in these parts. We hope good men will be selected next time and the people will get together and elect them.

On the second Saturday in July there will be a picnic at Francis mills two miles west of Jacksonville. Every body is invited to be present We will have a string band and the usual lemonade vender will be on hand.

CHOCCOLOCCO.

Since my last letter we have had fine seasons. Choccolocco Valley has a promising crop outlook.

Most of our people observed the "fourth." Some celebrated in one way and some in another.

The meeting house of the colored sect, calling themselves "The Sanctified," was burned down a few days ago. We have some as good colored people as you will find in the state and some as sorry.

All the good colored people tell me that they very much regret the disturbances that have occurred at this place.

Dr. R. L. Hughes was called to see a patient living several miles below Oxford this week.

Col. Fred Blackburn delivered a Fourth of July oration in Cleburne on Thursday.

Miss Mattie Whorton has returned from Anniston, where she has been visiting friends.

Miss Callie Milligan gave a party on the 4th., complimentary to Miss Nannie Whitesides, of White Plains, who is visiting her.

Ask a certain young man to please lower the window if you want to see him blush.

Miss Downing of Anniston, who has been visiting in this community, has returned to her home.

Georgia Drinking Sulphur Water

The picnic of the Georgia folks at Schencks' Springs Friday of last week was a great one. The train that brought them consisted of six passenger coaches, and all were filled with people from Cartersville, Rockmart and Cedartown. By the time it reached the springs, the additions from Jacksonville and Piedmont had filled every available space, and the cars were crowded. There must have been five hundred people aboard.

A string band was brought along and the day was delightfully spent in rambling through the woods, dancing, and drinking sulphur water, that delicious distillation of Nature, the fumes of which are so tempting to the olfactories.

The attractions of Schencks' Springs are each year becoming more widely known.

The Tredegar National Bank declared its usual semi annual dividend of 3 per cent on July 3rd. Since the close of the first six months business this dividend has been regularly paid. It is one of the most solvent banking institutions in Alabama.

The Fourth

As Celebrated in Anniston.

BIG BARBECUE, BIG CROWD AND A GLORIOUS TIME.

Free Silver Speeches by Hons. Jos. Hodgson and W. H. Denson.

The editors of the REPUBLICAN went down and celebrated the Glorious Fourth with the good people of Anniston.

We found there a big crowd, a big barbecue, a big amount of American patriotism, and a big majority of the crowd to be for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver.

With such a crowd as this, no man could fail to rejoice that he was an American citizen, and we were not surprised to see every Annistonian rejoice that he lived in a city which had the pluck and liberality to furnish the people of Calhoun county such an occasion. We cannot refrain from saying great is Anniston and great is her people.

The barbecue, which was provided by Anniston money, was a success in all its details. Ample preparation was made to feed a large crowd, and the crowd was present and answered to roll call.

No disappointment was experienced any where, except that Hon. W. J. Bryan, the eagle orator of the West, failed to reach Anniston to speak in the interest of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He fully expected to have been present, but missed his train in Atlanta.

Hon. Joseph Hodgson, of Mobile, who was announced to speak with Mr. Bryan, was present, and delivered to a very large crowd, one of the most chaste, dispassionate, conservative, yet convincing, free silver speeches which has yet been delivered in Alabama. He reviewed the history of this government, and showed clearly that it had ever been to the interest of this country to have the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver.

The applause which Col. Hodgson received, demonstrated that the opera house was filled almost entirely with free silver men. In fact, with the exception of a few men around the towns, the voting population of Calhoun is made up almost entirely of men who believe in the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver.

After the speech of Col. Hodgson, Hon. W. H. Denson, of Gadsden, was introduced, and at once commenced to rip the gold bugs up and down the back promiscuously. His speech was just such an one as Billy-in-the-Low-Ground alone can make. He always catches his audience, and he soon had the crowd in an uproar of lrughter and applause. In politics, he is a veritable free Lance. He stated that he was not there to speak for the free silver democrats, but was there to give expression to his own views. He urged that democrats, republicans and populists should surrender party fealty for the time being and vote for home and country by voting only for free silver men who were nominated on free silver platforms. It was clearly shown that this advice did not meet with the approval of the free silver democrats, as it received no applause whatever from them.

The free silver democrats in Calhoun will make their financial fight inside the party lines, and have no idea of going as far as Mr. Denson says he expects to go.

But one thing is certain the Democracy of Calhoun can be counted on, next year, to roll up a big majority in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Notes.

Anniston probably has more intelligent, enterprising young business and professional men than any other town in Alabama, and they well know how to entertain all who come within the gates of the city.

The outlook for Anniston is brighter now than it has been for two years, and we are glad to note that all the people down there are more hopeful.

Jim Nunnelly should have been on hand Thursday to have seen Os Henderson punch Postmaster Smith in the short ribs when Denson was firing hot shot into the postmaster editors and cuckoos.

The Anniston firemen were too hospitable to defeat their visitors in the contest for the silver horn, which not no doubt accounts for the Romans carrying off the prize.

The girls all say that Archibald Henderson certainly looks very handsome on horseback.

The business men of Anniston appreciate a good thing when they see it. They know that to reach the people of Calhoun county they must speak to them through the REPUBLICAN. Hence they are our most liberal advertisers.

The Hot Blast took holiday Thursday to allow its force to celebrate the Glorious Fourth. With the Hot Blast and post office brother Smith has his hands full.

Henry Robinson, Anniston's popular jeweler, placed in the writer's hands Thursday a thirty pound jewel for which he would not take thirty thousand dollars. It is only six months old and has already learned to say papa.

One who attended a few nights since a musical soiree at their elegant home, said to the writer that no family in Alabama entertains more beautifully than Mr. and Mrs. John B. Knox.

It is hoped by all Annistonians that the selection of Mr. J. M. Maris as general manager of the United States Car Company means something good for Anniston.

The cause of the free and unlimited coinage of silver has no more earnest champion in Alabama than Jos. J. Willett, Esq.

The exercises at the opera house in the morning are said to have been beautiful and appropriate, and we regret that we did not arrive in time to witness them.

In Mayor Hight, Anniston has a man who is always ready to give his time and talent in any effort that will promote her interest.

Anniston has none among her young business men who is more obliging or has more business pluck and energy than L. E. Elam.

Anniston certainly did herself credit Thursday, and we have all learned that when she makes an effort to bring a big crowd from the country she never fails.

Among the prominent free silver men in Anniston are the following: Messrs Tharp, Willet, Pelham, Goodwin, Kelly, McGhee, Caldwell, Johnston, Acker, Hight, Mooring, Lapsley, Garrett, Huger, and a host of others who are just as earnest and enthusiastic as those mentioned.

Last June, Dick Crawford brought his twelve months old child, suffering from infantile diarrhoea, to me. It had been weaned at four months old and being fed on everything ran through it like water through a sieve. I gave it the usual treatment in such cases but without benefit. The child kept growing thinner until it weighed but little more than when born, or perhaps ten pounds. I then started the latter by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Before one bottle of the 25 cent size had been used, a marked improvement was seen and its continued use cured the child. Its weakness and puny constitution disappeared and its father and myself believe the child's life was saved by this remedy. J. T. Marlow, M. D., Cumming, Ill.

Notice to Teachers.

A telegram from Montgomery states that the money for teachers will not be sent out to the county superintendents of education for thirty days. Mr. Miller desires to give notice of this fact to the teachers in Calhoun, so that they may be saved the trouble of coming to Jacksonville at this time. He sent down his accounts two weeks ago, and they were audited and found correct. He is very much disappointed that the money was delayed.

Miss Sadie Williams entertained a large number of her friends at her mother's residency on South Pelham street Tuesday evening.

Mr. Joe Alexander leaves Jacksonville on Monday next to accept a position in Birmingham.

BIBB.

BATTLES BLUE LYDIAN.

Force Was Made in His Speech Grand Loses Friends by It.

MOBILE, ALA., July 4.—Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, and Mr. Clark of Alabama, debated the financial question here tonight, before an audience of 2,000. In introducing the speaker the chairman stated that the debate would be one of practical instruction and not a personal affair between the speakers.

Mr. Bryan made a brilliant one hour speech in defense of silver, which was devoted mainly to the questions at issue. He was given a warm welcome and was almost continuously applauded.

Congressman Clark's home is in Mobile and when he was introduced by Mayor Lavretta, he was enthusiastically received. He had not proceeded far in his remarks before he began to taunt the visitor from Nebraska about his democracy, about his Jackson, Miss., speech at which time he was quoted as saying that he would rather die in his tracks than support the democratic party if it adopted a single gold standard and about his remarks on Carlisle.

Clark cited the criticisms of Secretary Carlisle as a pitiful attempt to throw mud upon a man who towered head and shoulders above him and said the mud would not land but would fall back into the face of the man who threw it.

CLARK IS HISSED.

The audience hissed and yelled for Clark to shut up or leave the stage. He continued in a more moderate strain but frequently would lose control of himself and attack his opponent who merely smiled at the unmanly performance of the home speaker. It was agreed that each speaker should be allowed fifteen minutes in rebuttal and when Bryan arose the audience gave him a magnificent reception. He attacked Clark on one or two of his statements about wages and then sailed into him for the personalties he had indulged in. With eyes flashing and countenance most determined he confronted Clark and said: "My friend did something to me tonight that I will not do to him if he comes to the state of Nebraska. I was invited here tonight with the understanding that I would be given a fair deal by my opponent. This he has not done."

Bryan was here interrupted by applause that shook the building. He continued and went for the Alabama congressman in a most magnificent oratorical and scathingly denunciatory manner. When Clark arose to close the debate part of the audience left the building, and those who remained paid but little respect to their fellow citizen. The name of Grover Cleveland received some applause but it was not such applause as his name used to evoke.

Clark was frequently interrupted during his closing remarks and he responded by calling the audience republicans and populists. It can be truthfully said that more than two-thirds of the voters present tonight favor free silver. Congressman Clark will be a candidate for Senator Pugh's place, but his friends admit tonight that he has lost many a supporter by his uncalled for action.

Miss Lydia Borden passed through Jacksonville on Thursday on her way to New Port, Rhode Island, where she goes to spend the remainder of the summer. She has spent the last five summers at that delightful resort. She will be back in time to begin her work as training teacher in the normal school.

C. D. Martin has been on a business trip to Birmingham and Montgomery this week.

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THE REPUBLICAN

Established in 1837, is the OFFICIAL JOURNAL of Calhoun, one of the largest and wealthiest counties in Alabama, and in which are located the towns of Jacksonville, Anniston, Oxford, Oxanna and Piedmont.

CIRCULATION.

It has a larger guaranteed county circulation in Calhoun than any other paper.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The subscribers of the REPUBLICAN are the best people in the county,—a class of people with whom it pays to advertise. Than it there is no better advertising medium in this section of Alabama.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Our Position.

The Jacksonville Republican is getting as wild on the silver question as the New Alliance Herald. The Republican says:

If the next Governor of Alabama be a Democrat, he will be a silver man. No other kind can be Governor from this good day hence.

That warrants the inference that our contemporary will support no other. Is that its position?—Montgomery Advertiser.

That is not its position.

While we believe that a majority of the Democrats of Alabama favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and prefer to see a man elected Governor who is in accord with them on the silver question, yet if the next Democratic state convention demonstrates that we are mistaken in this belief, and nominates a man for Governor who does not agree with us on the silver question, the Advertiser cannot give him a more earnest support than will the REPUBLICAN.

While we believe that the proper solution of the problem of finance is of great importance to the prosperity of this country, yet there are other issues of vital importance to our civilization for the safe management of which we can look only to the Democratic party.

Since the dark days of reconstruction, the people of the South have been able to find no other harbor of safety than that furnished by this party. It is the party which redeemed the Southern states from carpet-bagism and negro supremacy. It was the party of our fathers. When the calumniators of the north have poured out their wrath and abuse in the national congress against the southern people, no other party ever uttered a word of defense in our interest, and the time has not yet come when the white men of the south can afford to abandon it.

While we will continue to fight for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, no matter what may be the financial plank in the national or state platform next year, the REPUBLICAN will be found in the thickest of the battle fighting for the success of the Democratic nominees all the way down from president to county officials.

For the benefit of those who cry out populist against those who advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver, we want to say that the REPUBLICAN's loyalty to the Democratic party will lead it to support all Democratic nominees, where fairly and regularly nominated, irrespective of the silver question, or of local or sectional differences.

The editors of the REPUBLICAN as individuals have never failed to respond to the call of the Democratic party and to give it the very best efforts within their power, and when the bugle call of democracy is sounded next year, they will not be found lagging.

IN the coming Kentucky campaign, the democratic nominees will advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the republican nominees will advocate what Mr. John Sherman calls "sound money." How many Alabama newspapers beside Bob Moseley's will side with the republicans? We shall see.

At the educational rally at Rock Springs last week Mr. Robinett, one of the teachers, in his address, said that he hoped to see the day when a normal school could be located in every county in Alabama. This remark was prompted by his observation of the good work that had been done by the normal college at Jacksonville. Mr. Robinett is not a graduate of our school but he has met our teachers, and a number of graduates. From them he has become acquainted with the methods pursued, and he has learned of the success of the graduates of this school in Alabama and in other southern states.

It is very pleasant for us to hear such expressions of good will from the teachers of the state, and especially so when we know that the compliment paid is a deserved one. There is not a normal institution in Alabama that is doing as good work as the one in Jacksonville. Our appropriation is not half as large as some of the other schools receive and yet there are none of them that can point to an abler lot of teacher graduates. The young men and women who have gone out from here have taken prominent stands in the educational corps of Alabama.

It is safe to say with the experience of the past, the school will do such good work during the next year as to entitle it to a greatly increased appropriation at the hands of the next legislature.

Let every citizen of our town lend assistance towards making the school such a complete success, as will enable us to ask and receive this appropriation.

THE BIMETALLIST'S MARCH

The bimetallists' march to Memphis was the movement of a mighty host whose every footstep jarred the tottering image of gold which England has erected in America. A little longer and it will real and stagger and fall. Let those who worship at its base beware.—Jacksonville REPUBLICAN.

Yes, it reeled and staggered and fell at Louisville Thursday, but it did not hurt those who worship at its base. Somehow or other it happened to fall on "the mighty host whose every footstep jarred the tottering image," and crushed them, not to death, The Advertiser hopes, but into a loyal submission to the great Democratic Party whose rightful representative now occupies the Presidential chair. The same result will be reached next year when the Democracy of Alabama speaks through its duly chosen representatives.—Montgomery Advertiser.

If Clay, the administrations candidate for Governor who had been devotedly worshiping at the base of the gold image, was not crushed to death by the fall, then all accounts from the convention are untrue.

Watt Hardin, the gentleman nominated for Governor, is as prominent a silver man as is Capt. Johnston of Alabama.

Yes, so far as the nomination of a Governor is concerned, "the same result will be reached next year when the democracy of Alabama speak through its duly chosen representatives." Joe Johnston will be nominated for Governor, and the image will reel, stagger, and fall and crush the Advertiser's candidate who will be worshiping at its base.

The Postmaster Editors.

The postmaster editor of the Hot Blast, in imitation of his big bud down at Montgomery, copies from the Advertiser what it says is the answer of the REPUBLICAN to Carlisle, which article surpasses any thing in the way of garbling that we have seen recently.

But the intolerance of these gold standard fellows, who are blindly following their boss will not permit them to be other than unfair.

The garbled article in the Hot Blast does not give in full a single paragraph which the REPUBLICAN contained. We have not space to take them all up, and as the first paragraph is a fair sample, we take it to show the dofnesss of these fellows in garbling.

In explaining that all the free coinage countries have a bimetallic basis, the article in the REPUBLICAN which seems to the Advertiser and Hot Blast to be such a wonderful production, said:

On the contrary no country is on a "silver basis" because gold is no where demonetized. All the "free coinage" countries have a bimetallic basis and a bimetalic range of prices just as they had in 1873. You yourself prove this when you say our so called silver is worth twice theirs. This shows they are on a two metal base. Silver may predominate in their currency in fact may compose it, nevertheless they remain on the two metal standard, or as you say, basis. Demonetization of gold would put them on a silver basis and cut their values down about half.

Those postmaster fellows give only this part of the above paragraph:

"On the contrary no country is on the silver basis because gold is nowhere demonetized."

As this proposition is so very amusing to the editors of the Advertiser and the Hot Blast, will they please come down off their postoffice stools long enough to mention a single country where gold has been demonetized? Give the name of a single free coinage country that has not a bimetallic basis?

Gold is not demonetized in Mexico, Japan or China. While in these countries silver is the unit of value, yet they are on a bimetallic basis.

Alliance Meeting.

We notice from the Peoples Journal that the Calhoun County Farmers Alliance will meet in Jacksonville on the 19 and 20th of July.

We are glad that this meeting is to be held in Jacksonville, and on the part of the citizens, we assure the delegates who are to attend, that they will be cordially welcomed, and that it will afford our people pleasure to entertain them.

There can be no genuine prosperity in this country until the agricultural classes become prosperous, and there is every reason why an organization of farmers should exist in every county. By coming together and discussing the improved plans of farming, improved farm implements, plans of saving and improving lands, raising and caring for live stock, and other questions of interest, they can accomplish great good, and elevate and dignify their calling.

We cannot deny the fact that we have failed to make the advancement in the improved methods of agriculture in this section that has been made in other sections and other states. Here, but little land has been terraced, while in some sections of Georgia and South Carolina nearly all the farms have been terraced, and instead of wearing out the lands, they are being brought up to a higher state of cultivation every year. Here, but few of the labor saving and improved implements are in use, while in other sections they are to be seen on nearly all the farms.

These are questions which can be considered with profit by the Alliance. The lands of Calhoun, if properly cared for, can be made the equal of any in the south, and there is no reason why we should not raise as much corn and cotton to the acre as does any other section.

Clover and the different grasses grow almost as well here as they do in the most favored sections of Tennessee and Kentucky, and there is no reason why stock should not be raised here profitably, and we are glad to see that more interest is being taken in raising good stock here than probably has ever been done before.

The Alliance has in this county a field for the accomplishment of great good, and we hope to see it make the best of it.

That Kentucky "Spanking."

IT seems that Kentucky had a few of those weak-kneed democrats, such as those Alabama acquaintances of Gov. Wm. C. Oates, who would, according to the governor's statement, vote the republican ticket rather than vote a democratic ticket indorsing the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The convention in order to pacify them complimented Mr. Cleveland, and from principles of state pride, included Mr. Carlisle. The convention then proceeded to business and everlastingly smashed little Mr. Clay and his associates, who were known as administration candidates, and in whose interests the Kentucky employes at Washington had massed at Louisville.

This was indeed the very irony of political fate. How it does recall the day when the kind mother takes the little one by the ear and says: "Mother's good sweet little boy! Come here. Mother loves her dear little boy but,"—and laying him face down upon her lap, she draws from the voluminous folds of her skirt a peach tree sprout, and,—need we tell the rest? And did not Kentucky democracy do Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle that way?

But poor Mr. Clay, who in this little tragedy, occupies the position, and performs the same function as the seat of the little fellows pants occupied in the other, poor Mr. Clay! The papers say he is mad. There being no evidence to the contrary we are inclined to believe the papers are telling the truth.

Ignorance and Injustice.

The National Democracy will never endorse the free and unlimited coinage of silver idea. There is too much Populism in Mr. Hoke Smith's Hot Blast.

The above is a fair sample of assertions and insinuations which frequently appear in the Hot Blast and Montgomery Advertiser. They would attempt to make the people believe that the free coinage of silver is not a Democratic but a populist doctrine. Such an effort on the part of these papers is due either to ignorance or an effort to mislead. For it is a known fact that the silver question had been an important issue for many years before the Peoples party was born or even conceived. It is also equally well known that the great fights which have gone down in history from the United States congress on the silver question, show that the Democrats have been champions and defenders of the cause of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It is also a well-known fact that the democracy of Alabama in its platform has been committed to the free coinage of silver. It is also a very well known fact that up to a few years ago every Democratic newspaper in Alabama advocated the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

In view of these facts it is, to say the the least of it, very illbecoming for these papers to cry out populist to Democrats who refuse to become a set of turn-coats, but who now insist upon the same principles for which they have fought all their lives.

With much more consistency can it be said that in the single gold standard there is too much Republicanism. For it was the Republican party in 1873 which demonetized silver, and which has ever been opposed to giving it an free and unlimited coinage.

SELMA has an ordinance prohibiting the sale of soda water and tobaccos on Sunday, in any form, which is causing considerable talk.

In discussing it a few days since, one of the new councilmen had this to say:

"If we can't pass the ordinance legalizing the running of the soda fountains on Sunday, I'll tell you what we will do. We will stop the ice company from running their machinery on Sunday; we will stop the sale of ice, the running of street cars, the delivery of milk, the printing and delivering of The Journal and The Times, the sale of other newspapers, the running of hacks, the blacking of boots and the riding of bicycles. In other words, we will put in effect the old blue laws of New England of a hundred years ago..."

A YOUNG farmer of Garrard Co., Ky., has brought suit for $5000 against a young lady, for breach of promise. He claims that she agreed to marry him, and after he had made all preparations she refused to fulfill her engagement.

Judge Saufley says that he will have a jury of women to try the case, as he does not believe twelve men would act equitably in the matter. He says that if twelve women jurors cannot be found in Garrard county he will try every county in the district.

The judge will never get competent jury of women on this kind of a case, either in Garrard or any other county. Every woman in the district has heard of the case, and every last one of them already has a fixed opinion?

KENTUCKY has nominated free silver candidates. Alabama is coming along the same road.

WE question if there is another superintendent of education in Alabama who takes as much interest in advocating the cause of public schools as is Hon. L. D. Miller of Calhoun. His summer campaigns, consisting of educational rallys, school picnics, etc., are having much influence in arousing the people to the importance of educating the children of this country. We hope he will succeed in having a number of educational gatherings this summer, and that they will be largely attended.

MONTEVALLO gave forty thousand dollars for the location of the girls industrial school, and there are several places in Alabama which would give a large sum of money for such a school as Jacksonville has. We should appreciate the school here sufficiently to go actively to work in its interest.

IF the people of Jacksonville want to have a large number of boarding pupils here next session in the normal school, now is the time to begin to work for them.

THOSE gold bug journals that are striving so manfully to see victory in the defeat they received at the hands of the Kentucky convention, and who claim that it was an endorsement of their so-called sound money, will feel "queer" when Wat Hardin, and those seven nominees for other state offices, begin to shake up the state with free silver speeches—the kind that Hardin and Blackburn have made while working for Hardin's nomination.

NOTICE NO. 16115.

Land Office at Montgomery Ala., May 29, 1895

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 6th, 1895, viz: Earnest S. Whisenant, Homestead entry, No. 24,018, for the Fractional (11), Sec. 3, Tp. 14, south of R. 6, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: Zachariah M. Sherbert, Santa Whisenant, Joseph L. Moon, William H. Gray, all of Mackton, Ala.

H. PURCELL,
Register.

june1-6t.

THE May number of "The Southern States contains a very able article entitled, "What of the New South?" by Mr. Frederick B. Gordon, of Columbus, Georgia, who speaks of himself as "a reconstructed yankee." Mr. Gordon is a member of the firm of J. Kyle and Co., of Columbus, Ga. He was reared in Boston, but has lived in the south about fifteen years. He has been very successful in business, is a close observer and a great student of southern life, and his opinions, as expressed in the article referred to, are valuable contributions to the literature descriptive of the southern states.

Mr. Gordon tells of the warnings of his New England friends who, when they heard of his determination to come south, painted a picture of death by assassination, or from malarial fever.

Speaking of the social and political ostracism of the northern man in the south, Mr. Gordon says:

"The true southerner is nothing if not a gentleman, and he treats his northern brother who becomes his near neighbor just as he would expect to be treated were the situations reversed. Much that has been written about social ostracism South has sprung not from the political faith of the one who felt ostracised but because in many cases the new-comer, perhaps of indifferent social status in his old home, seemed to be very much of the opinion that because he was from the north he should at once be welcomed to the inner circles of society, no matter how exclusive, or taken to the bosom of the first family he ran across.

"The southerner naturally draws the line on the northern-born politician who hobnobs with the colored brother for revenue only; but for the northern business man, farmer or tourist, no matter how ardent his republicanism, he has a hearty welcome and a respectful consideration."

He says that any young Bostonian or New Yorker who will come to Georgia and invest his money in manufacturing or selling merchandise in competition with the young man of the New South, and succeeds, will not have time to consider whether the climate is enervating or not; he will simply have to be everlastingly up and doing.

Referring to the industrial development of the south Mr. Gordon has this to say:

"The industrial development of the south is the wonder of the nineteenth century. That the states devastated by war should within less than two score years regain their capitalization is without a parallel in history. Energy developed by necessity, coupled with vast natural resources, have saved the south. Cotton, the former king, now shares his throne with coal and iron. The south is in the saddle—commercially speaking. If you doubt it, consult the statistics of the last census. No section of this country withstood the panic of '91-'92 like the south. If you doubt it, ask the bankers and merchants of New York city. Misrepresentations by Northern politicians no longer prove a stumbling block to southern progress. Business men look at facts, and facts are favorable to the coming section of the United States."

HIMSELF.

The success which Mr. Cleveland has achieved in changing certain politicians and newspapers in the South on the silver question is remarkable.

Not only this, but he has a little string which he has been able to pull so as to bring around his most avowed opponents so as to make them his most obedient cuckoos.

Below is an account from the Selma Times as to how the Hon. Richard has changed:

"Gen. E. W. Pettus, the old war-horse of Alabama democracy, was a delegate to the last National Democratic Convention. He was one of the strongest opponents to Cleveland in the convention and did all he could to keep him from receiving the nomination. A representative of The Times asked him if he remembered the attitude of Hon. R. H. Clark on that occasion:

"Yes," was Gen. Pettus' candid and emphatic reply. "If I surmise aright Gorman, Voorhees and Clark left Washington with the avowed purpose of defeating Cleveland. They arrived in Chicago and did form a combination that would have defeated him, if some of the boys had not gone back on it."

"Gorman had the presidential bee in his bonnet and he made a trade of some sort with Whitney, which Voorhees had an understanding with him also, whereby Gray was to be nominated for Vice President. Dick Clark, alone, was left out in the cold. Now, I do not know of my own knowledge that the above is absolutely correct, but it was my impression at the time."

"This, however, I do know: Dick Clark was a strong opponent of Cleveland, and I heard him make use of this remark: "Gentlemen, I have no candidate for president, but for God's sake don't nominate Cleveland. Give us a democrat. We don't want a d—m mugwump."

"I think Clark was honest in his convictions. He was opposed to Cleveland on principle. He wanted a different man nominated."

The Times prints what General Pettus says and what he heard Dick Clark say, because it makes mighty interesting reading at this late day, when Mr. Cleveland seems to be the idol of Richard's heart. He is shoulder to shoulder with our 'mugwump' president on the financial issues of the day. Who has changed since the last convention, 'Mugwump' Grover or Blue Eyed Dick.

The Times would like to have a little light thrown upon the question."

JIM NUNNELLEE

Tells in the Selma Times About How Editors Change, and Who Induced Mr. Robbins to Make a Change in Jacksonville P. O.

How editors do change!

A few years ago, when we were editing an Anniston paper, Selma was the hot bed of opposition to Mr. Cleveland. The Morning Times, edited by the courtly Graham thundered its anathemas against the renomination of Grover and held up to the admiration that that prince of politicians, David B. Hill.

The Evening Journal of Selma, under the management of Floyd Kincey and Bob Neil, was also a rampant Hill advocate, whooping up things from the word 'go' and waving the unterrified banner of Tammany.

What were we doing about that time? We, were lending our feeble efforts towards making the Hot Blast one of the staunchest democratic sheets in the state, and doing all we could to beat "the man from Dallas" for congress and applauded every time Milton Smith and Os. Henderson shouted for Grover after their return from the Chicago convention.

Behold the change!

Smith is still for Grover and is drawing the nice little sum of $200 per month for his loyalty to the man of destiny. Os. Henderson and Dave Goodwin have at last succeeded in getting Bro. Gaston to remove the republican postmaster at Jacksonville and give the job to John Y. Henderson; and right here we want to add that he is as pure a man and as good a democrat as ever lived. Bro. Gaston A., we want to thank you for appointing him even if you were a long time making up your mind to give it to him.

We went back on Grover when he quit the democratic platform, and are standing flat-footed on the document as it came from the hands of the people's representatives at Chicago.

And Bro. Graham, where is he? He has come down from the mountain, and finding a large and respectable class of our citizens worshipping the golden calf, he too has fallen down upon his marrow bones and is doing like the others do. Bro. Graham is scenting, not the battle, but an office, from afar, and from the very bottom of our heart we hope the old man will get there. He is a good democrat, a graceful writer, and a most genial gentlemen, and if we can help him to land we are going to do it. We are not going to reprint any of his Hill editorials and send them to Grover, but if necessary to help him get there would come out and say he was the original Cleveland man and would issue an illustrated edition of 10,000 for his benefit, just to prove our friendship for "the young old fellow."

When we sit down and quietly contemplate things we are forcibly reminded that "politics make strange bedfellows," and editors are no exception to the rule. Verily editors are funny fellows anyhow.

A CALL TO DEMOCRATS.

Silver Men Are Requested to Meet in Washington August 14.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 15.—When the silver convention recently held in Memphis adjourned, a meeting of prominent silver democrats was held to formulate plans for the organization of a national democratic bimetallic league, the purpose of which was declared to be to secure perfect the organization of silver democrats throughout the country as to place them in control of county, state and national conventions and their expressions upon the financial questions. Senators Turpie, of Indiana; Jones of Arkansas; and Harris, of Tennessee were the leaders in the movement. It was decided to issue an address to silver democrats throughout the United States asking their co operation in the work. This letter has been prepared and a copy follows:

"Dear Sir:—Soon after the adjournment of the silver convention held in this city on the 12th and 13th, many democrats representing the several states of the union, held a meeting here for the purpose of considering the best method of securing the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold into full legal tender money of unlimited redemption, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without regard to the financial policy of other countries, and it was unanimously agreed as the confident opinion of that conference—

"1. That the only hope of securing the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is through the action of the democratic party.

"2. That a majority of the democratic party of the country, and a very large minority of the people of the United States, irrespective of party, favor such coinage.

"3. That the success of the democratic party in the campaign of 1896 largely if not wholly, depends upon the earnest and active advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"4. That a thorough organization of the democrats of the several states who favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold on terms of equality at 16 to 1, is a necessary and proper means of controlling the action of the national democratic convention of 1896 upon this vitally important question.

"5. That in order to avoid friction and the complaint of such democrats as oppose the free coinage of silver, we will not invoke the action of the regular machinery of the party whose duty it is to act for the whole party without regard to differences of opinion upon a single question.

"Therefore, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to take such steps as may be necessary to a thorough national organization of silver democrats, and for that purpose we respectfully invite you to meet us at Washington, D. C., on August 14, 1895, in order that we may confer and co-operate in and establish such organization, and you are also requested to bring with you such democratic friends as are in full sympathy with this purpose. It is important that some democrat acceptable to the democracy of your state, and willing to represent it on the national executive committee, should attend this conference.

"An early answer addressed to Hon. Casey Young, Memphis, Tenn., will greatly oblige.

Respectfully,

BRIAN G. HARRIS,
J. K. JONES,
DAVID TURPIE."

THE meeting of the Epworth League in Chattanooga last week was one of the largest gatherings in the history of this great christian organization. Chattanooga was crowded. Ten thousand Methodists—Canadian, southern and northern—poured into the city and gave it the appearance of a great metropolis. It was a great week for Chattanooga and a great week for the Leagers.

THE prospect for a fine crop through this section of Alabama is unusually good.

THE REPUBLICAN contains from week to week more county news than any other weekly paper in Alabama.

FOR DAIRY FARMERS.

Two Ways of Increasing the Profit of Butter Making.

One way is to buy the best of thoroughbred cows, and build warm, comfortable stables for them. Then learn what is the exact ration of food best suited to produce milk rich in butter fat, and furnish it. Next learn how to make butter of the highest quality, and try to find a market for it at fancy prices.

The other method nearly reverses the process. Learn how to make good butter, and there will be little trouble in finding a good market for it, which will improve and increase in demand as the product obtains a reputation among buyers. This is a good time to study into the matter of the rations best adapted to butter production. By this time there will be, or should be, an increased profit that will warrant the providing of better buildings, and when they are ready, and the knowledge of the best methods of handling the animals and their products has been acquired, then one may safely attempt to keep the better breeds of stock.

The first method may be the one adapted to the ambitious capitalist, who is able and willing to pay for the teachings of experience, but the latter is the most sure. If the slower method of the one whose capital consists principally of experience and good judgment and who has not money to spend or credit that he cares to risk. There are many instructions given in the agricultural papers for breeding a herd of thoroughbred cows, but we see none for breeding the thoroughbred dairy man. Perhaps, like poets, they are "born, not made," but until they are made to understand to their work much of the benefit of the thoroughbred animals must go to waste.—Rural World.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL

One Fare for the round trip has been authorized by the Southern States Passenger Association,—Tickets to be sold June 25-26-27th, 1895, limited to continuous passage in both directions and good to return fifteen days from date of sale; an additional limit of fifteen days will be allowed provided tickets are deposited with ticket Agent of the initial line at Chattanooga on or before June 30th, 1895.

Agents and Representatives of Southern Railway will take pleasure in furnishing any information desired relative to this meeting.

W. A. Turk, General Pass. Agt. Washington, D. C.
C. A. Benscoter, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Knoxville, Tenn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of three executions in my hands from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, one in favor of the Tredegar National Bank of Jacksonville, for $695.38 and court cost, one in favor of P. Rowan for $305.77 and court cost, one in favor of P. Rowan for $151.83 and court costs; vs The Tredegar Brick & Tile Co. I will proceed to sell

ON MONDAY, JULY 15th, 1895,

in front of the Court House door in Jacksonville Ala., during the legal hours of sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit: That parcel of land known as the Tredegar Brick & Tile Co plant in Jacksonville Ala., and bounded as follows, on the north by Griffin Street east by the right of way of the Southern Ry, south by branch and west by lands of McCluskey, being in nw qr of nw qr sec 14, T 14, R 8 in Calhoun Co Ala., together with all the machinery, tools and records thereon.

ED. G. CALDWELL, Sheriff.

Jne-22-3t.

Notice of Insolvency.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County

In Probate Court of said County
Special Term 3rd day of June 1895.

D. C. Graham Administrator Estate of J. R. Graham deceased

This is to certify that on this day the estate of J. R. Graham deceased was by an order and decree of this court declared insolvent, and the administrator, D. C. Graham was by said order required to appear in this court on the 15th. day of July A. D. 1895 and make settlement of his accounts as such administrator, at which times all persons concerned are required to appear in said court and contest said settlement and nominate a future administrator of said insolvent estate if they think proper so to do.

Witness my hand at office in Jacksonville, this the 3rd, day of June A. D. 1895.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Jne-15-3t. Judge of Probate.

The State Press.

The Morgan and Pasco Pettus and Johnson and Bankhead and Wheeler and Cobb and Robbins and Underwood and Stallings are populists because they advocate bimetallism, who are democrats?—State.

CONGRESSMAN CLARK is keeping very quiet. There are times when "silence is golden." Perhaps the 'blue-eyed boy' thinks that his strongest opponent for the senate, Governor Oates, is making the running for him just now.—Mobile Daily News.

The Montgomery Advertiser declares that it would prefer an alliance with the republicans rather than the populists. A large majority of the Jeffersonians and populites in Alabama are confederate soldiers and their sons; two-thirds of the republicans are negroes. It is hardly strange that a paper following John Sherman in finance should prefer the latter.—State.

The Selma Times says the following: "How would John B. Knox, of Calhoun, do as a successor to Pugh? He has brains and backbone and is all right on the issues before the people. We would like to see him in the senate."

The pluck energy and enterprise displayed by Montevallo in her efforts to obtain the Industrial school was wonderful to behold, and worthy of emulation. Such magnificent liberality can hardly fail of a reward, and for this reason among many others we rejoice the more that her labors have been crowned with success. May her most sanguine hopes be fully realized is our sincere wish.—Columbia Chronicle.

There is now some talk of a public discussion of the silver question between Capt. Johnson and Hon. R. H. Clark. The debate will be interesting as both are men of brains. Whatever may be said by Mr. Clarke, we venture to say that Capt. Johnston under no circumstances, will be so unkind as to remind Mr. Clarke of some language used by him at the Chicago convention to-wit:

Gentlemen, I have no particular candidate for the presidency, but for God's sake don't nominate Cleveland. Give us a democrat. We don't want a d—m mugwump."—Hayneville Examiner.

"How puerile it is says the Bessemer Weekly, "for any newspaper or person to call this movement a craze, a phantasy, something that will speedily die out. Are our Senators like Morgan, Pugh, George McLaurin, Jones, Blanchard, Vest, Cockrell, Blackburn, Harris, Bacon, Daniels and Butler the kind of men or leaders that take after false issues? That run after isms? That would advocate erroneous or unsafe policies? Are not these men, able men, patriots, among the most eminent of our statesmen? Think of such men as O'Brien, Rhodes, Screws, Glass and Rapier calling these men silverloons, crazy and not knowing their own minds. People with any minds wouldn't call such men crazy."—Mobile News.

"What," asked a friend, are you looking for in that big dictionary?' "Trying to find out what's the matter with the Governor of Georgia.

The papers say that he is at death's door afflicted with 'appendicitis.' I dont find the word here, so I'll get my medical dictionary." Getting it from the shelf, we found the following: "Appendicitis, cadesse diaphragmatis, which being interpreted means "muscular appendages of the diaphram." Medicine and medical terms are very deep and dark sciences.—Greensboro Watchman.

Appendicitis, dear brother, is an affection of the vermiform appendix. Now if you know what that is you are all right.—Greenville Advocate.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In Effect May 12, 1895.

4 40 p m	Lv	Moulle	Ar 12 30 p m
5 01 p m	"	Mt Vernon	" 11 10 a m
5 22 p m	"	Calvert	" 11 00 a m
6 20 p m	"	Wagar	" 10 15 a m
6 32 p m	"	Garson	" 10 07 a m
6 38 p m	"	Jackson	" 9 57 a m
6 47 p m	"	Glendon	" 9 47 a m
6 52 p m	"	Walker Springs	" 9 43 a m
6 58 p m	"	Nichols	" 9 40 a m
7 06 p m	"	Sugarville	" 9 30 a m
7 15 p m	"	Whatley	" 9 21 a m
7 20 p m	"	Bearman	" 9 09 a m
7 30 p m	"	Thomasville	" 8 41 a m
8 10 p m	"	Atkinson	" 8 22 a m
8 27 p m	"	Sunny South	" 8 23 a m
8 31 p m	"	Pine Hill	" 8 17 a m
8 49 p m	"	Arlington	" 8 02 a m
9 13 p m	"	Catherine	" 7 38 a m
9 15 p m	"	Gastonburg	" 7 32 a m
9 25 p m	"	Alberta	" 7 23 a m
9 32 p m	"	Safford	" 7 13 a m
9 40 p m	"	Eleanor	" 7 02 a m
9 50 p m	"	Marion Junction	" 6 45 a m
10 35 p m	Ar	Selma	Lv 6 00 a m

Connections—At Selma, Ala., with Southern Railway, Western Railway of Alabama; and steamers on Alabama river. At Mobile, Ala., with Louisville & Nashville R. R. for New Orleans and all Texas points. Also Mobile and Ohio R. R. and Plant Steamship line. At Marion Junction, Ala., for Marion; Greensboro, Uniontown and Demopolis. Through tickets sold to all points. Any information will be furnished on application to L. A. BELL, G. P. A., Mobile, Ala.

Mobile and Birmingham Railway.

Time table in effect March 1st 1895.

Northbound Daily—65		Stations		Southbound Daily—65
4 40 p m	Lv	Moulle	Ar	12 30 p m
5 01 p m	"	Mt Vernon	"	11 10 a m
5 22 p m	"	Calvert	"	11 00 a m
6 20 p m	"	Wagar	"	10 15 a m
6 32 p m	"	Garson	"	10 07 a m
6 38 p m	"	Jackson	"	9 57 a m
6 47 p m	"	Glendon	"	9 47 a m
6 52 p m	"	Walker Springs	"	9 43 a m
6 58 p m	"	Nichols	"	9 40 a m
7 06 p m	"	Sugarville	"	9 30 a m
7 15 p m	"	Whatley	"	9 21 a m
7 20 p m	"	Bearman	"	9 09 a m
7 30 p m	"	Thomasville	"	8 41 a m
8 10 p m	"	Atkinson	"	8 22 a m
8 27 p m	"	Sunny South	"	8 23 a m
8 31 p m	"	Pine Hill	"	8 17 a m
8 49 p m	"	Arlington	"	8 02 a m
9 13 p m	"	Catherine	"	7 38 a m
9 15 p m	"	Gastonburg	"	7 32 a m
9 25 p m	"	Alberta	"	7 23 a m
9 32 p m	"	Safford	"	7 13 a m
9 40 p m	"	Eleanor	"	7 02 a m
9 50 p m	"	Marion Junction	"	6 45 a m
10 35 p m	Ar	Selma	Lv	6 00 a m

At a meeting of the Council on Monday, an ordinance was passed prohibiting boys from jumping on and off cars, and instructing the marshall to take steps to detect the small boy and make him pay for his fun. This is a wise measure, and it is hoped that the marshall will be able to stop this dangerous sport in which some of the boys engage. If he fails, Col. Ball will have to be petitioned to furnish as a part of each trainman's uniform a pair of boots with spikes on the toes. These freely used on the boys will greatly aid the marshall.

Dr. R. W. Groce, who has for several years held a prominent place in the Alabama Farmer's Alliance, died at his home in Munford, Ala., on July 3. He has been ill for some months.

The Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements $1 per square and one inch makes a square.
Local notices 10 cents per line.
Advertisements must be handed in Thursday or before to insure insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, - - - One Dollar.
Six Months, - - Seventy-five Cents.
Three Months, - - - Forty Cents.
Subscription must invariably be paid in advance. No name will be booked unless money accompanies the order.

BOTH LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Items Cut to the Core so as That Runners May Read.

Minor Happenings of Special Interest to Home People.

Justice Arnold held court on Monday.

Uncle Ab. Littlejohn was in town Monday.

Mr. A. J. Cross, of Tampa, was in the city Monday.

The soldiers came back from Mobile on Sunday.

R. H. Cobb, of Anniston, was on our streets Tuesday.

Gen. J. W. Burke spent several days in Jacksonville this week.

Miss Gertrude Arbery is visiting friends in Chattanooga.

Several hogs have died around Jacksonville recently with cholera.

G. G. Frank was in town Monday and Tuesday.

Jno. Pelham, Esq., of Anniston was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Walter Hoke, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in Jacksonville.

Mrs. B. H. Denman is visiting her parents in Columbus, Miss.

Mrs. J. W. Pearce, of Tampa, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

We learn that Mrs. Alexander has rented the house recently vacated by Dr. Lane.

Chancellor McSpadden spent last Saturday and Sunday in Jacksonville.

The Calhoun County Medical Society met in Anniston last Tuesday.

The Calhoun County Farmers Alliance will meet in Jacksonville on the 19th and 20th of July.

Mr. James Hames who has been sick at his father's home for two weeks is still quite ill.

Mr. Jas. Martin, a prominent attorney of Gadsden was in town Tuesday.

Col. F. J. Burke, of the Chattanooga Southern, spent Sunday with the home folks.

Mr. William Adams who has been ill at his home for two weeks is able to be on the streets again.

Quite a number of our citizens went down to Anniston on the fourth.

Clifford Adams, who is located at Steel's Store in southern Texas, is visiting his mother in Jacksonville.

Mr. J. D. Wright and family went down to their old home at Silver Run, Talladega county, on last Thursday.

From the reports that come from over in Choccoloco valley the corn crop gives promise of being the largest raised in twenty years.

Misses Lutie and Julia Weems have been on a visit to their sister Mrs. Cason, in Anniston, for the past two weeks.

J. A. Gaboury has been east for the past week in the interest of his railroad to be built at the Atlanta exposition.

Geo. P. Ide, after a month's visit to his former home in Vermont, returned to Jacksonville last Monday.

The Bachelor Girls had a very pleasant meeting last Monday afternoon at the residence of Mr. F. A. Weems.

It is said that one of Jacksonville most popular young ladies is to be married in less than two weeks.

D. G. Hall, of Anniston, was a visitor here last Saturday. He is very much in love with Jacksonville.

Mr. John Treadaway left Jacksonville, for Eulaton, on Saturday. He goes to take the school at that place.

Judge Green, of Ashville, Ala., with his two little daughters, was in Jacksonville last Friday and Saturday.

Richard Love brought to this office last Tuesday the first cotton blossom of the season. It opened on Saturday of last week.

Mrs. Buena Vansandt, after an extended visit to relatives and friends in Texas, has returned to her home in Jacksonville.

When it comes to gathering the local news of its county, the REPUBLICAN has no equal in Alabama.

He is one among a number of the graduates of the Jacksonville Normal School who are succeeding admiraldy as teachers.

Dr. Morris, who attended the convention of the Epworth League at Chattanooga, returned to his home on Tuesday.

Conrad Studer, after a long illness of two or three years is able to be out again. He has been using the electropoise.

Jailor Clark grows more popular as the days go by. Five new boarders are with him this week—only one "colored pusson" in the lot.

There will be a picnic at Franci's mills in the lower part of the county on the second Saturday in July. Several Jacksonville people will attend.

Prof. Wright came back from Clayton on Monday. He is here to devote the greater part of the summer to the interest of the Normal school.

An interesting game of baseball wase played between two rival baseball teams on Saturday last. The town boys defeated the depot boys on a score of 25 to 15.

The catalogues of the Jacksonville State Normal School are now being printed at the REPUBLICAN job office, and will soon be ready for distribution.

J. A. Gaboury has contract to build electric car line in Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Gordon G. Frank left last Tuesday to aid him in the construction of the line.

Mr Ed. Rowan was elected to the office of City Clerk at the Council meeting on Monday afternoon. He takes the place of Mr. E. M. Lane. Mr. Rowan is a most excellent young man, and his election gives general satisfaction.

Prof. George McClurkin is here on a visit this week. He has been elected president of the school at Alexander City for next session, and is now having his catalogue printed in the REPUBLICAN job office.

Rev. Mr. Liston, of Oxford, filled the pulpit at the Presbyterian church here last Sunday. Mr. Liston is loved by the people here, and his visits always bring with them much sunshine.

Mrs. Atkins has gone on a visit to friends at Sand Mountain. While she is away, G. J. Porter will move his family out and spend a month at her country home. This is Mrs. Porter's old home, and no doubt her month's stay out there will be a very pleasant one.

W. H. Nelson, who is in the drug business at Kingville, Mo., has so much confidence in Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Dirarrhoea Remedy that he warrants every bottle and offers to refund the money to any customer who is not satisfied after using it. Mr. Nelson takes no risk in doing this because the remedy is a certain cure for the diseases for which it is intended and he knows it.

Prof. Daugette, who has been spending two or three weeks at his home in Elmore county, came back to Jacksonville on Friday of last week. He has been attending the teachers institutes in that county, and did some good work for the Normal school.

Ladies, don't fail to come to Anniston on the 4th of July. You will have a nice time, you will also save money by buying woolen dress goods, 25 cents off on each dollar, and 12½ cents off on all cotton dress goods, corsets, &c. Special reductions on that day only at

ULLMAN BROS.

Mr. E. M. Lane, who has for several years been one of the most prominent young men of our town, left for Chattanooga on Sunday, where he takes a position with the Chattanooga Southern Railroad. In leaving Jacksonville, Mr. Lane carries with him the good will and best wishes of its entire citizenship. There are no wortheir young men than Mr. Lane, and we take pleasure in commending him to the people among whom he has made his home.

A horse kicked H. S. Shafer, of the Freemyer House, Middleburg, N. Y. on the knee, which laid him up in bed and caused the knee joint to become stiff. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did, and in two days was able to be around. Mr. Shafer has recommended it to many others and says it is excellent for any kind of a bruise or sprain. This same remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism.

Prof. Forney went down to Talladega on Tuesday night, and Profs. Wright and Daugette left for the same place on Wednesday. They go to attend the meeting of the Alabama State Teachers Association. While away they expect to do much good for the Jacksonville Normal school, it is safe to say these gentlemen will make many friends among the members, of this association and the visitors thereto, and their visit will doubtless result in bringing a number of new pupils here next year.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contain no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts a tonic and alternative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at W. B. ARBERRY'S. 5.

The graduates of our normal school have made a brilliant record, this year at the Peabody Normal Institute, at Nashville. Misses Lizzie Privitt Hallie Bibdell, Annie Davenport, and Annie Bates, who are all well known to Jacksonville people, have received scholarships on merit. The friends of these young ladies, all over the county, will learn with much pleasure, of their success.

Jacksonville's Ninety.

Jacksonville deserves to be famous, and she shall be. At a meeting of the Bachelor Girls Club last Monday afternoon it pleased the fancy of those present to count the number of ladies in the city who had reached the age-an age which is never passed—when they might with propriety consider a proposition to become some fellows wife. After a thorough canvass, it was found that Jacksonville was the proud and happy possessor of just ninty of these bewitching creatures.

What more do we need? Let us publish a prospectus of our city, giving in detail its wondrous advantages. Let us tell of the agricultural country around us, of our climate, our pure water, our beautiful scenery and our great mineral wealth. Let us grow climaxical and tell of these ninty fascinating—give us a suitable name by which to call them—and end with the appeal: Come South, young man come South!

The Monroe Hustler, published at Forsyth, Ga., has the following to say of the connection of Dr. and Mrs. Lane with the Monroe Female College:

"This evening Dr. M. H. Lane, who was recently elected to the presidency of Monroe Female College, will arrive in the city accompanied by his family, who will occupy the residence formerly occupied by Prof. J. E. Powell in the college campus. Dr. and Mrs. Lane will assume the management of the college at the opening of the fall term. The trustees are being congratulated on all sides in the happy selection they have made, and the second oldest college in the world, and one that formerly had a reputation second to none, will soon regain the popularity and success that it knew in the years gone by. Dr. and Mrs. Lane are eminent teachers, and with the co-operation of the citizens of this city their efforts in behalf of the college will be crowned with success. Already a new era of prosperity is dawning over the historic institution which is visible to every body, and every one is happy over the brilliant future that awaits the college under its new regime."

Miss Georgia Hoke is at home on a visit. As head nurse in the sanitarium of Davis & Davis in Birmingham, she has made a reputation as an efficient nurse which is equalled by no professional nurse in Alabama. Miss Georgia is very popular in Jacksonville, and her friends are always delighted to see her home on her summer vacation.

Probate Office

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED 1837. JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1895. VOLUME 59.

COUNTY NEWS

From All Over Calhoun

Minor Happenings of the Week

GATHERED BY THE REPUBLICAN'S ABLE CORPS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

ANNISTON.

The indications are that with the beginning of the next year Anniston will be in a better fix than for several years. If all signs donot fail, every industry we have will be running by that date. The gold standard advocates, "the idle holders of idle capital," are doing all in their power to force temporary good times, for the purpose of arresting the rapidly growing sentiment favoring the free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1. But it matters not how good times may grow apparently, the fact remains plain to all who will investigate, that if we could have both gold and silver as the redemption money of the country, times would be better. Indeed, we can have no real substancial, beneficial progress till the bimetallism of the constitution is restored to a suffering people.

The 4th was gloriously celebrated by our people and the visitors who honored us with their presence on that day. Thousands of people were here, and all seemed to enjoy the exercises of the occasion.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, the eloquent champion of silver, failed to reach Anniston on the 4th, but writes us that he will speak here on the 20th of the month without fail. The speaking will take place at 3 o'clock, p. m., and everybody is invited to come and hear him.

Excursions will be run on all the railroads, and the indications are that many thousand will come. He is the leading orator of the Western States, and no man can afford not to hear him, if he can possibly leave home.

Mr. H. H. McGuire, who has been conducting a business on East Tenth street has moved to the corner of Glen Addie and Fifteenth streets

Hon. John P. Weaver, our popular and efficient Circuit Court Clerk, was in the city Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Burdette are visiting relatives in Rome.

A horse swapper's convention will be held at Oxford Lake tomorrow.

Mrs T. F. Whetstone and children are visiting in Birmingham.

Robert Beavers, a prominent attorney of Columbiana, was in the city this week.

PIEDMONT.

After a long rainy spell we are once more having clear weather, for which let us be thankful. But the days are hot, and palmetto fans and mother hubbards are very stylish.

Miss Floy Montgomery, of Jacksonville, is visiting Miss Elgin. She has many friends here who always rejoice at her coming.

Miss Willie Cox, of Birmingham, is visiting the Misses Johnson, and making scores of friends.

Misses Mary Lou and Annie Moody, and Annie Craig, have returned from a visit to Cartersville, Ga.

We regret to lose Lon Ferguson and family from our midst. Mr. Ferguson has a position in Birmingham, and his family will join him in a couple of weeks.

Rev. G D. Harris will occupy the Cowden house when vacated by Mr. Ferguson.

Ye genial editor of the Inquirer, Mr. Wickes, goes to Tallapoosa today, where he will establish a new Inquirer.

Dan Monahan goes to Cave Spring as commissary keeper for the Bauxite Mining Co. After a long season of enforced idleness, he is glad to get to work, and his broken leg no longer requires the use of a crutch.

Emmett Ledbetter has returned from Birmingham, where he went to have his eye treated. It is much better, and it is thought that he will not lose the sight. It was a most distressing accident at best.

Mrs. R. B. Harbin and Miss Helen Yeatman returned last week from Wheeler's Springs, where they had been enjoying themselves for ten days. The guests at that hotel are mostly from Cedartown and Atlanta.

Wednesday morning at ten o'clock the mortal remains of Venie Brookins Chitwood were consigned to the grave. The services were conducted by Rev. G. D. Harris, and a large concourse of people assembled at the cemetery to show respect to her memory. She died of consumption—that drsad disease—leaving a baby boy five months old. The bereaved husband, parents and sisters have our heartfelt sympathy.

Your correspondent has been visiting in the country, among the eternal hills, where the people have old corn in the cribs, meat in the smokehouses, and lard, honey, sorghum and chickens for variations. More than that, they have good crops of corn and cotton, big sweet potato patches, goober patches, and the ripe wheat shocks stood thick in the fields; but, alas! and alas they were too poor to take a paper. They suffered for news and were so greedy for it that any neighbor who came in with an item was welcomed with open arms. I said, "take a paper and get the news. The REPUBLICAN is a good paper." "Too poor," they said, "too poor," and then again, "if we took it we would have no time to read it." And they wasted lots of time unconsciously, and could not afford a paper.

PEEKS HILL.

On the fifth Sunday in June Children's Day was appropriately observed by the Sabbath School at Peek's Hill. Promptly at 9:30 o'clock a. m. the people of the entire community and a number of visitors assembled at the church.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. G. M. Phillips, and after the following program was well executed, Hon. L. D. Miller, of Jacksonville, delivered a most excellent address on The Bible Estimate of Childhood.

Besides scripture quotations by classes No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, there were excellent recitations by the following: Misses Willie Watson, Effie Morris, Mary Penticost, Ethel Finch, Jimmie Wilson, Lizzie Penticost, Ada Sheffield, Emma Gore, Winnie Morris, Maggie Williams, Susie Watson, Emma Martin and Masters Ralph Watson, Irvin Sheffield, Forney Sheffield, Cret Wilson, Oscar Morris, Johnnie Wilson, Joel Sheffield, Lonnie Wilson, Benson Wilson, Earnest Finch, Whit Huckabee, Daisy Martin, S. Morris, Carrie Williams, Sudie Huckabee, Ida Pettit, and Mr. J. F. Sheppard. The declamation by the last named, the welcome address by Master Ralph Watson, and the recitation by Miss Emma Gore, deserve especial notice for their superior merit.

Mr. Watson, our efficient and energetic Sabbath school superintendent spared no pains in making the Children's Day a success. The music rendered by Mr. Watson, and the young men and young ladies was thoroughly enjoyed by all parties attending. After a dinner which was enjoyed by all, very interesting addresses were delivered in connection with Sabbath school work by Mr. G. M. Phillips, Mr. L. D. Miller, Messrs. Mitchel D. Calhoun and Rev. R. L. Wilson.

The day passed pleasantly.

JENKINS.

We had the heaviest rain, with thunder and lightning last Monday that we have had this year. There was also a heavy wind, which damaged corn.

There has been no plowing done in this vicinity for nearly two weeks, on account of the rains. The weather has been hard on wheat and oats. Some oats are not cut yet, and we fear a great many will spoil in the shock.

Mr. W. L. McKee, of Rome, visited our burg last week.

Mrs. D. Whiteside came home Saturday. We are all glad to have her home again.

Mr. Walker, of Jacksonville, came over to Jenkins to day on business.

Success to the REPUBLICAN.

OXFORD'S PHILOSOPHER.

Dont it make you tired in the back, and kinder sick at the stomach, to hear the gold-standard, sound-money democrats with republican proclivities on the financial question, saying: "Look at the silver using countries of the world, China, Japan and Mexico? The idea of comparing heathen China and Japan and priest-ridden Mexico, with these United States, is enough to make a good citizen ashamed of himself.

To think for a moment that this government cannot do a certain thing because China, and Japan and Mexico can,t do it, is foolishness. The very idea of these United States waiting for a monetary conference of the nations of the earth to establish a ratio between gold and silver, and we come tagging along behind England, Germany, Russia, France, China, Japan and Mexico—England heading the list and these United States bringing up the rear—well now, would not that be a spectacle for us to present to the world? Now would n't it? Where is the American citizen, from Main to Mexico, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific who would not be ashamed to see his country occupying a position of dependence on any nation or any combination of the nations of the world?

We are big enough and old enough to set our own pegs and shape our own policy, financial and otherwise, and whether the other nations adopt them or not would be a matter of small consequence. We can paddle our own canoe, and we are, and of right ought to be free and independent" of England, France, Germany and the balance of the world, financially, as well as in every thing else.

Let the United States be a leader and let her go to the head and establish a bimetallic standard, as we had from the foundation of our government down to 1873. Let the ratio be 16 to 1, or 2 to 1, as may be agreed upon, and whether other nations adopt it or do not adopt it, we will never know the difference. As our foreign trade is only 4 per cent of all our trade, while our home trade amounts to 96 per cent, it is clear that we should shape our financial policy so as to be of the greatest good to the greatest number. The problem therefore, is as 96 to 4.

Look at Mexico, bah! They might as well say that New York could not afford water works, because Chulafinne can't.

Now my gold bug friends, do—for the love you bear your country; and as you desire to instill patriotism into your children—cease comparing our beloved United States with heathen China, Japan and priest ridden Mexico.

SAM SLIM.

GRAYTON.

Recent rains have done much damage to low land corn, much of it has been overflown by the streams and a great deal of it is laying on the ground.

The picnic at Hart's Ferry was largely attended by the young people, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. They report a splended time.

Mr. T. S. Gray is on a protracted visit in Attalla.

Miss Emma Brothers has opened her school at Ohatchee church.

Dr. Sanders reports the health of the community much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Stripling, of Lincoln, are visiting Mrs Stripling's father and mother, Mr. Little and wife.

Miss Landtthripp, of Sylacauga, is visiting her brother, Mr G. J. Martin, and family.

Go the REPUBLICAN to get the the County news.

MINK

So much rain that our farmers have the blues badly.

There was an all-day singing at Pilgrims Rest last Sunday. Noticed from a distance, the Misses Mullino, Miss Dowdell and Felix Mulline, of Merrelton.

Miles Rhyne and sister and Misses Mary and Sallie Scott were visiting in our community on the 5th.

J. G. Wilkins has gone down to Oxford on business. He expects to go to Texas soon on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Simply will open school at Williams next Monday morning—the 15th.

SCHENCKS SPRINGS.

Mrs Julia Gardner died Thursday, the 4th, and was buried at Post Oak church on Friday. The funeral service was conducted by Rev Hugh Johnson.

Mess. Davis Cooper and Henry Burton, of Oxford, have moved their families here for the summer.

Mrs. Will Ham, of Chattanooga, is here for a while.

Ben Easly, of Anniston, has moved his family here.

Abel Hollingsworth, after spending several weeks in Florida, returned home a few days since. He is well pleased with Florida.

M. W. McCraw, of Oxford, spent several days here last week.

Messrs. Keith, McLearen and Shepperd, of Anniston, were visitors here for several days the past week.

Phil Duggan and Hosea Dean, Jr., of Alexandria, visited the springs last Sunday.

Mrs. Watson and Miss Adams, of Jacksonville, have moved out and are camping at the springs.

James Rickie, of Oxford, spent several days here last week.

Now Mr. Ed., as the financial question is the only question before the people that's worth a cent, they should all throw off party prejudices and get together. All those who believe that free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be to the best interest of the country should put out one ticket and all support it regardless of party fealty; for it is the duty of every American citizen to vote for the good of the country, and not in the interest of party. Washington, the father of this country, warned the people in his farewell address to beware of party spirit which was the bane of free government.

WEAVERS.

Dr. Isom and Tom Ledbetter are much better now.

Prof. Alexander, on account of his illness, has not been able to open his summer school.

Mr. R. E. Weaver, of the A. M. R. R., spent last Sunday with his parents.

Rev. Webster and wife, of Duke, were in our burg last Sabbath.

Mrs. Ed. Farmer and children, of Oxford, are visiting relatives at this place.

Dr. Arnold, of Jacksonville, is doing some dental work here this week.

Mr. Frank Woodruff, Jr., of Rome, Ga., is visiting his uncle, D. F. Weaver, at this place enjoying the fruit and yellow-legged chickens.

Mrs. R. P. Weaver has gone to Schencks Sulphur Springs for a few weeks; and to show her faith in these waters, she carried three invalid turkeys, about six weeks old.

As the excursion train, on the fourth, was returning from Anniston to Rome, Luther Whatley (col) jumped off the car here, before it stopped, striking his head against a crosstie and crushing his skull. The train men carried him on to Piedmont, where he still is, in a critical condition.

Farm work is getting badly behind on account of rains, and the plows are standing in the fields where the rains found them a week ago. Most of the oats are yet in the field and are being greatly damaged. Fruit is much injured.

A protracted meeting, to begin Saturday before the fourth Sunday, is appointed for the Baptist church at this place.

DUKE.

Farmers are all looking very despondent since the heavy rain, which fell Monday.

Rev. T. K. Trotter has returned from a short visit to Talladega.

Brock Webster and wife have been visiting relatives at Weavers.

W. C. Davitte is now "batching," and we think he is learning to keep house and will soon be a fine cook. Look out girls for a proposal.

W. N. Thompson has fever, and is very sick.

Dr. J. E. Crook made a flying trip to Duke this week.

The people of the county all like the REPUBLICAN.

MORRISVILLE.

Mr. Joe H. Privett, a dry goods drummer, passed through town Monday morning, going in the direction of Egypt. I guess that he was going to fill up the almost exhausted store houses in that country, with new goods. One book says that Joseph was once a great man in that country, and perhaps the King will take a liking to him again.

Rev. F. M. Jones, has put himself on what might be called light duty, he works on his farm all the week, and preaches two sermons on Sunday.

The people of our town observed the fourth in a very patriotic manner; some went to Anniston and helped to carry on the proceedings there, and a four horse wagon load went to Hart's Ferry. The ladies, not to be outdone, went fishing. They caught suckers and eels enough to supply all the demands for them on that day.

The demands for free coinage of silver seem to be on the increase in this section of country; and the increase comes from a direction not spoken of heretofore. There are several couples wanting to get married but say that they cannot get money enough to pay for the license until we have free silver. I refer the matter to brother Slim.

We are having too much rain at this time. A great deal of corn and cotton is badly damaged for want of cultivation, and can not be cultivated until we have dry weather.

TAMPA.

"The Glorious Fourth" has come and gone, and notwithstanding the patriotic sentiments usually paired on that day, the record of its doings is proof that it is a good thing for the people that it comes but once a year.

We have had more than an abundance of rain the past week, but happily exempt from the devastating storms of some other sections of our own and sister states.

Mrs. Gardner, after a long illness, died at noon on Thursday, and was buried at Post Oak the following day. Rev. Hugh Johnson conducted the funeral services.

Mrs. Powell has been ill, but is now better, and Mrs. Rachel Treadwell is also better. No other sickness in the community.

Miss Ethel Pearce returned to Anniston last week after a pleasant visit home.

The summer school opened at Angel's Grove last Monday. Mr. Earnest Propes, teacher.

A. J. Cross had a "harvesting" one day this week.

Mrs. A. J. Tarvin, of Ohatchee, spent a few hours with home friends on the fifth.

CANE CREEK.

The 4th., was celebrated in great style at Hart's Ferry. Despite the rain there were about four hundred people there and they passed the day dancing, boat-riding, eating and—they do say, a little courting.

The picnic next Saturday is to be at Francis' mill, two miles west of Jacksonville, and not here.

Prof. Mynatt opened school at Shady Glenn Academy last Monday, the Prof. comes with high recomendations from Howard College where he has been elected Commandant for the next term.

Miss Fannie Millianks has commenced her school at Cedar Grove. She is well liked by both pupils and patrons, and has a flourishing school.

The great fly killer began a contract with the duke of Morrisville and the inferior court, but gave up in disgust. The flies swarmed too thick for him.

The big booger got his neck twisted on his bike, and he is now riding a stick horse.

The attempt to form a silver club was not a grand success. There were only three signers. One was "Shanks," a candidate for "any office lord" was another, and a deaf and dumb fellow who could not read, was the third.

At last the rains have ceased and farmers can go to work in their crops. It has been the worst spring—even in the memory of that venerable liar, the oldest inhabitant.

BYNUMS.

J. E. Hughes attended the Chautauqua in Talladega last Saturday and Sunday. He reports the sermon delivered by Dr. Hawthorne on Sunday as perfectly grand.

Miss Ella, his sister, is still attending the Chautauqua, and will extend her visit for a few days.

Mr. Griffis visited his people in Seddon last Sunday.

O. E. Bynum left Monday for Troy, Ala., where he will attend a summer school.

Brock Webster and wife, who are on an extended visit from Texas, were in our town last week.

The negroes are surely aware of the fact that times are getting better, as three weddings were reported in this vicinity last Sunday.

We have only about four gold bugs in our community. The one who seems to be the more enthusiastic is a woman.

OHATCHIE.

We had a very heavy rain last Monday evening which damaged corn to some extent, but the sun is reviving it.

Miss Emma Brothers will begin her school at Ohatchie next Monday.

J. A. Orr is again spending a few weeks with the family of Rev. B. B. Nunnelly,

We had a very disapointed crowd to return from Sulphur Springs last Friday. Ten went up to attend a picnic, but found none there except themselves.

Mr. Charles Anderson's little daughter died last Sunday, and was buried Monday at Ohatchie church.

WHITE PLAINS.

More grass than silver.

Mrs. Eaddy, after a visit of some weeks to friends here, has returned to her home, Nashville.

Mrs. Ed C. Watson and little Ed C., of Birmingham, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Little.

A number of our young people went to Anniston on the 4th, and got back wiser but wetter.

Wheat threshing is the order of the day. The grain is good, but the yield is poor.

Our politicians are getting politic, and what we shall see doth not yet appear. It seems, however, in these parts, the ratio will remain unchanged.

BRUNER.

The health of our community is good.

Heavy rains continue to fall, and our farmers are a little blue over the crop prospects.

Our school opened on yesterday, but the attendance was small, owing to the amount of work yet to be done on the farms.

Mrs. Martha Harrison of Texas, starts for her home on Tuesday.

Baptist S. S. Convention.

The following is the program of the Calhoun County Baptist Sunday School Convention to meet with the Mt. Zion Baptist church at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 3rd Sabbath in July, 1895:

SATURDAY.

9 A. M. Devotional exercises by Geo. W. Loyd.

930 Enrolment of delegate and organization.

10. Reports from Sunday schools.

11 Sermon by Rev. S. C. Clopton.

130 P. M. Devotional exercises by Rev. W. D. Vincent.

2. Best methods of Bible study Rev. E. T. Smythe and Rev. Hammet.

3 " The use of the Bible in building character Rev. Frank Potter and Rev. T. N. Nisbet.

4 The best methods of teaching S. S. lessons, Jas Crook

SUNDAY.

9 A. M. Devotional exercises by Rev. H. L. Johnson.

920 Duties of the Church to Sunday school. Rev. T. K. Trotter and Rev. Jno. A. Scott.

10 Duties of Parents to the Sunday School Dr. T. W. Ayers and D. C. Cooper.

11 Sermon. by Rev. J. C. Wright. Subject the Sunday school.

2 P. M. The best methods of preparing lessons. T. G. Bush and Geo. D. Harris.

3 Miscellaneous business.

Hon. W. J. Bryan,

The Eagle Orator of the West,

Will Speak in Anniston On the 20th.—The People of Calhoun and Adjoining Counties Should Hear Him.

Realizing that his failure to reach anniston on the 4th was a great disappointment to the people, Hon. W. J. Bryan has agreed to come and address the people of Calhoun and adjoining counties in the city of Anniston, on next Saturday, the 20th inst., on the free and and unlimited coinage of silver.

There is no doubt about his being in Anniston on that day, and the people of Calhoun and adjoining counties should not lose this opportunity to hear him.

Mr. Bryan is regarded as one of the finest orators in the United States, and the people will be well repaid for whatever sacrifice they may make in losing a day from their work to go and hear him. So let the people turn out and give him a large audience.

In speaking of his coming, the Anniston Hot Blast, says:

Hon. W. J. Bryan has written Messrs. R. B. Kelly and A. F. McGhee from Lexington, Ky., a second letter, expressing his regrets and disappointments that the incorrect information as to the departure of the train prevented his appointment in Anniston on the 4th inst.

He stated also that he had an appointment in Louisiana, and, if desired, he would stop over and address the people of Anniston the 20th inst. After consultation with a number of citizens, Messrs. Kelly and McGhee, with whom the correspondence has been conducted, because of their meeting with Mr. Bryan in Birmingham, wrote him that the people would be pleased to hear him speak in Anniston on the day mentioned.

Mr Bryan has made a national reputation as an orator, and this will be a favorable opportunity for the citizens of this vicinity to hear him, whether they endorse his views on the financial question or not.

Third District S. S. Association.

The district S. S. Association composed of beats 8, 6, 10, 19, will meet in convention in the Methodist church in Piedmont, on the third day in August at 10, a. m., and continue until the afternoon of the fourth. Each Sunday school in the district, is expected to send three delegates to said convention.

Superintendents and teachers are all expected to attend. This will be an important day. All the city schools are specially invited to take part in this meeting.

Good music, by the musical talent of the city, will enliven the occasion.

PROGRAM.

First Day, 10 A. M.
Devotional exercises—30 minutes
Enrolling delegates names.
Welcome address.—T. B. Kerr.
Response—G. M. Phillips.
President's address.

The remainder of this session will be devoted to the business of the association.

2. P. M. Report of committees.

2. 30. P. M. "The duty of Parents to provide for the spiritual welfare of their children.—W. P. Howel and W. B. Witherspoon.

3.30. P. M. The Mission of the Sunday School. T. B. Kerr.

Woman's work in the Sunday School. Essays by the ladies.

5 P. M. Adjournment.

Night Session, 8 P. M.

Devotional service, conducted by C. A. J. Rollingsworth.

8. 20. P. M. Devotional Services conducted by G. M. Phillips.

9:30. A. M. Primary class, taught by Miss Minnie Allen, of Anniston.

10 A. M. The House Department. S. A. Russell and others.

11 A. M. "The Coming man, and what are we going to do for him." J. W. Bradford, W. B. Witherspoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 P. M. The value of international Work. Joseph Carthel, and others.

3 P. M. Conference of all S. S. workers as to the best methods.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

We desire all public speakers attending, whose names are not on the program, to come prepared to say something for the Master's work.

S. E. Dowdell, President.

ANNISTON

The mercantile business of Mr. M. Scott, on West Fifteenth street has been purchased by Jerry Smith, of Oxford.

Col. Jno. M. Caldwel lectured in Huntsville on Friday night. He goes from there to Monteagle, Tenn., where he lectures Tuesday night in the Chautuqua. Col. Caldwell's reputation as a lecturer goes before him, from state to state. He has a brilliant future before him.

Misses Mary and Lucy Cobbs, and Miss Irene Ellberby, of Greensboro, Ala., are guests of the Misses Metillan.

Mrs. Alf Truitt has Miss Annie Howard, of Atlanta, as her guest this week.

E. E. Forbes lost some fine pianos in the fire that destroyed the freight depot of the Alabama Mineral Railroad, at Gadsden, Sunday morning.

Dr. Tichenor, of Atlanta, preached from the pulpit of the Parker Memorial church on Sunday. Dr. Tichenor is secretary of the home mission board of the Southern Baptist association, and is recognized as one of the ablest ministers in the denomination.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. J. C. LeGrand, who has been dangerously ill for the past week, is now better, and her friends hope she will make a rapid recovery.

The news that surveyors have been placed in the field to survey the Chattanooga Southern is eagerly enquired after by the people here. We are glad to see it coming in this direction.

Deputies Creen and Barker captured a big still about ten miles from Anniston on Saturday last.

No arrests were made as the still was a new one and no one was found near it.

SUBSCRIBER.

Senator Morgan at Griffin.

It is fortunate indeed for the cause of the people that the Griffin convention is to be addressed by such a man as Senator John T. Morgan. He is today the Nester of democracy in the south. For twenty years he has represented the democrats of Alabama, and, indeed, the democrats of the whole country in the senate of the United States. During that period the essence and quality of his statesmanship have won the admiration of all sections.

Today, Senator Morgan is the only man in public life whose intellect and career can be compared to those of Calhoun, Webster and Clay. Though he is comparatively an old man, his mind is essentially modern. Though he is a southern man he is essentially an American. His statesmanship is too broad, his patriotism too strong and his intellect too great to be bounded or limited by sectional lines. When history comes to write down its verdict, this distinguished southerner will take his place among the very greatest men who have represented the evolution of democracy in this republic.

It has been said of Senator Morgan by a distinguished northern critic that no subject is too small for his attention, and no question too large for his comprehension. During his long service in the senate he has mastered every question that has ever been brought before the federal legislature. He has equipped himself to discuss them all, and he never rises in his place in the senate but he says something new and interesting—something worth saying and worth hearing.

There is no man whose public career has been more consistent and more satisfactory. Senator Morgan represents not only the democratic party, but stands for that higher and larger democracy which belongs to the life and experience of the republic. He represents those democratic ideas that are above party, which may be roughly described as the American spirit—the spirit that always presents a serious front to foreign aggression.

It is fortunate, we repeat, that such a man is to address the convention of the democratic people of Georgia that is to assemble in Griffin on the 18th of the present month. That convention will represent the ideas and policies that Senator Morgan has been the champion of ever since he entered public life, and nothing could be more appropriate than that the greatest southern statesman of modern times should address the democratic element that is now trying to throw off the shackles that have been imposed on them in the interest of foreign money sharks.

Senator Morgan's speech will be worth hearing. As an American he will speak to the American freemen there assembled. As a democrat he will speak to a convention of democrats. The occasion will prove to be an epoch in the political history of Georgia and the south.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Republican.

Official Journal of Calhoun County.

T. W. AYERS. J. F. CROOK.

AYERS & CROOK,

Editors and Publishers.

Entered at the Post office at Jacksonville, Ala., as second class matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1895.

THE REPUBLICAN,

Established in 1837, is the OFFICIAL JOURNAL of Calhoun, one of the largest and wealthiest counties in Alabama, and in which are located the towns of Jacksonville, Anniston, Oxford, Oxanna and Piedmont.

CIRCULATION.

It has a larger guaranteed county circulation in Calhoun than any other paper.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The subscribers of the REPUBLICAN are the best people in the county,—a class of people with whom it pays to advertise. Than it there is no better advertising medium in this section of Alabama.

THE REPUBLICAN.

FINDING FAULT.

The gold standard men are continually finding fault with those who do not change their position on the silver question as they have done, and are constantly wanting to question the democracy of those who do not bow to their intolerance.

One of the faults they find in the REPUBLICAN is that it prints the Peoples Journal. It is simply awful for the REPUBLICAN to do printing work on its presses for the third party people in Alabama, yet Tom Watson's paper in Georgia is printed by the Atlanta Journal, Secretary Hoke Smith's paper, and they have no word of criticism for the Journal or Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the interior. In other words, it is allright for a gold bug paper to do printing for third party people, but all wrong for a paper which believes in the free and unlimited coinage of silver to have any business transaction with them.

Indeed it makes wonderful difference as to whose bull is gored. But then our gold friends can growl as much as they please, and can rest assured that as long as the REPUBLICAN continues to do a general printing business, that Republicans, Democrats, Populists, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics, or any other party or sect, can have printing done at this office when they have the money to pay for it.

So far as the Peoples Journal is concerned, the editors of the REPUBLICAN have nothing to do with its editorial or business management. We simply print it for a certain consideration, just as we print a letter head in our job office, and have no apology to make for it.

Last year we printed a Methodist paper on our presses, yet it made us none the less a Baptist. Neither does the printing on our press this year of a third party paper make us any the less a democrat.

But then when a fellow falls from grace he can always see the mote in his brother's eye. So it is with our gold standard friends. They have fallen from the grace of free silver, a doctrine to which they had pinned their faith all their lives up to two years ago and now they feel a little mean and must be allowed to growl, but they should not get angry when they fail to induce their former comrades and brethren to fall from the same grace from which they have fallen.

So far as the REPUBLICAN is concerned, it is content to hold on to the good old doctrine of free silver as handed down by the fathers of democracy, and now held by such grand old war horses of democracy as Morgan, Pugh, Pettus, Wheeler, Johnston, Bankhead, Hodgson, and a host of others whom we might mention.

That Encampment.

Now that the Mobile encampment is at an end, and the militia has returned to the towns from whence it came, it will not be out of place for the people of Alabama, who annually contribute about eight thousand dollars for the holding of this encampment, to inquire as to the benefit derived. From what we can learn, there are many reasons why this question might now be asked by the people of Alabama: "Was the encampment at Mobile held for the purpose of drilling, disciplining, and making more efficient our citizen soldiery, or was it intended and used to meet an electioneering emergency for the benefit of some candidate for United States Senator or Governor?"

From the reports that the newspapers give are true, the discipline in the camps was a farce. If the reports that officers and privates make are true, the whole affair was a disgrace to the State of Alabama and her people.

The appropriation which is annually allowed for these encampments is certainly not intended for any other purpose save that of disciplining the troops. Surely it is not meant to call them together in a great picnic at which there shall be practices from which decency and modesty are to be exiled. Yet such has been the encampment of 1895.

Whisky was the chief refreshment and gambling the chief amusement. It is said that a brewery tendered free drinks to the soldiers, and that it was no uncommon sight to see squads of men reel and stagger from its doors. It is said that it was a common sight to witness a crowd of ten, twenty or thirty men gathered in plain view of passers by, throwing craps and staking money, watches and clothes on the turn of the die. No attempts were made to stop these violations of the codes of morality and decency, but on the other hand we hear the governor of Alabama, whose tent was placed in the camps and who must have witnessed the practices referred to, we hear him complimenting the soldiers on their behavior and bearing.

We are in favor of a State militia. We believe in holding encampments for the drilling and disciplining of our troops. But if these encampments are to be turned into schools of vice and debauchery to corrupt and dwarf the morals of the boys and young men who attend them, it were far better that the tents be folded for all time to come, and every gun, cartridge box and bayonet be boxed and shipped back to Washington.

The Intolerants.

The conduct of the Hon. Richard Clark toward Hon. W. J. Bryan in their joint debate in Mobile is but in keeping with the policy of the intolerant, hind bound school of politicians in Alabama to which Mr. Clark belongs, and of which the Montgomery Advertiser is the representative.

Those who belong to this school of intolerance cannot brook opposition,—they have no tolerance for Democrats who differ with them even on a great economic question like that of finance, and at once commence to cry out traitors and populists to those who dare to differ from them.

This spirit of intolerance has already had a telling effect on the Democracy of Alabama, and if persisted in, is just as certain to disrupt the party in the state as that night follows day.

It is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that not only have thousands of men been driven out of the Democratic party during the last few years, but that there are thousands who have stood by the party up to now, who are getting devilish tired of being cursed and abused by a set of intolerants who have adopted as their motto: rule or ruin.

That the people are not going to sit quietly by and bear without a murmur the blood of intolerance which has permeated the body politic in Alabama for the past few years, was clearly shown when the people of Mobile resented it by hissing and hooting their own distinguished citizen.

Mr. Clark's manner was so intolerant that even his own friends cannot defend his behavior. The Mobile Herald, a staunch Clark paper, in speaking of the debate said:

We were gratified that courteous and respectful attention was given Mr. Bryan by those who were opposed to his views. The same cannot be said in regard to Mr. Clarke. It is true that Mr. Clarke's manner in opening his speech was much too aggressive to suit the occasion, and justly deserves criticism, but that was no excuse for the hisses and hooting with which a portion of the audience received his remarks. Mr. Clark made the further mistake of losing his temper on account of these and other interruptions, and thus injured the effect of the good points that he made in his speech. It was difficult however to make any argument at all under the circumstances.

AT a recent sale of thoroughbred horses in New York, three year olds sold as low as three and four dollars and the highest price in this sale was seventy-five dollars. An old adage says: "If wishes were horses beggars might ride." If prices on thoroughbreds fall a little lower, beggars will be "in saddle" in New York.

Gov. Oates to the R. R. Comm'rs.

Gov. Oates' letter to the Railroad Commissioners is a most remarkable document. The Commission ought to feel very grateful to him for it. He gives them a great deal of valuable information which there was no possible chance for them to get from any other source, and he also makes some suggestions for the benefit of the dear people.

After insisting that the railroads can do much to help the farmer by giving him low rates on his grain, to and from the milling towns in the state, he concludes his letter by instructing the commission how to get this reduction. "Do not resort to harsh means," he says, "but reason with the able business men who manage the roads, and you can accomplish much for the people without any friction."

The Commission has hitherto shown a great tenderness for these able business men, and it is safe to say that they will continue to do so. These "able business men" are remarkable for their liberality to the farmer, and they have just demonstrated this fact in our sister state, Georgia, by the excellent rates allowed on shipments of fruit.

One thing is certain. If the commission gets any rates for the farmer, it will have to "take the bull by the horns."

"Reason with the able business men!" They might as well go reason with a fox to dissuade him from killing lambs, or with a hawk to prevent his preying upon the chicken yards.

The Govrenor has said that the money power has us by the leg, and it would appear from this advice to the commission that he does not even favor kicking.

England is Outraged.

A fortnight since, Simms, a negro jockey whom Mr. Richard Croker had carried with his race horses to England, got drunk and made a wager that he could drive a trotter from Newmarket to Cambridge and return—a distance of twenty-four miles—in one hour. In his attempt to do this the horse dropped dead on the return trip.

Simms will no doubt be severely punished for this outrageous conduct and he deserves it. The English press, however, is extravagant in its demands, and many papers state that no punishment could be too severe. Mr. Labouchere, in Truth, says: No punishment is too bad for a man who would flog a horse to death, and I would cheerfully see him flogged along the highway and made to run until he dropped dead."

It appears that these English people, who pretended, while listening to the lectures of the negro girl Ida Wells, to be ready to make a crusade to the South to prevent justice from being meted out to certain brutes here are changing their minds. One of these same drunken, trifling characters, with which the South has had so much trouble has gone to England and driven a horse to death, and these sympathetic Englishmen want to flog him to death. The negro anti-lynch lecturer will have to visit the island again.

Republican Party on Silver.

One thing can be said to the credit of the Republican party, its position to-day on the silver question is perfectly consistent with its former record.

When an opportunity has been presented, its representatives in congress have never failed to put the Republican party on record as opposed to even a liberal coinage of silver, and its record of 1873 and 1893 puts it on record as in favor of the single gold standard.

The record of the Democratic party is one in favor of the free coinage of silver, and the Democrats who to-day favor the single gold standard, have simply fallen in line with the Republican party, so far as the silver question is concerned; and they are the last fellows in the world who ought to cry out populists to a class of Democrats who are simply steadfastly holding on to the teaching and traditions of the Democratic party as handed down by Thomas Jefferson.

The following questions recently asked and answered by the Atlanta Constitution show very clearly the record of the two parties as to silver:

What party demonetized silver in the United States? It was done under a republican administration in 1873, when both senate and house were largely republican, and was done by stealth and surreptitiously, and was known in England before it was in America.

Who fought all attempts to restore it to its proper place?

The republican party. President Hayes vetoed the Bland-Allison bill, and the democrats were strong enough, with western republican votes, to pass it over his head in 1878.

What party repealed the Bland-Allison bill?

The republican party, by the assistance of John Sherman, who was still working for the English syndicate, and he substituted his infamous Sherman makeshift for it, and this was known in England before it was in America.

What party or parties have steadily stood in the way of restoring silver?

A large majority of the republican party, and all of the mugwumps.

What party or parties favored the repeal of the Sherman law without substituting proper legislation?

The republican party and the mugwump party; the democrats did what they could to restore it.

What party or parties are now fighting silver on every hand?

The republican party and the mugwumps.

These are plain, simple answers to simple questions that arise in everyday discussion, and we have collated them so that they can be used to answer the impertinent hirelings who are ready to deceive the people because it is to their interests to do so.

WE used to hunt snakes with a forked stick when we were of that class, known as the "small boys."

How vivid are the recollections of how we would find one of these "varmints" and, placing the stick across the middle of its back press it to the ground and enjoy its struggles. How the snake would wriggle, and hiss, and strike its fangs into the oaken stock which held it! There is nothing that so recalls these boyhood hours as the treatment the Advertiser is receiving at the hands of the free democratic press of Alabama. They have pinned her to the earth with the oak stock of free silver, that has been toughened by a century of democratic use, and they are looking on with much pleasure, while she hisses and spits, and splutters.

The Birmingham State has an editorial prescription for the summer girl's sunburned complexion. It had better be hunting up one for its own hide already, tanned by Populist breezes.—Montgomery Advertiser.

IF it were possible to hold up, to this amiable creature at Montgomery, a mirror in which she could see herself, don't you know she would scramble for the soap gourd and try to wash away the prints of the republican fingers of Johnnie Sherman, who has, for these two years, amused himself by patting her cheeks.

CAPT. KOLB's paper says there shall be no fusion next year in Alabama between the republicans and populists. Dr. Mosely's paper says there shall be. The only thing left for the people to do is to wait and see.

THE Advertiser devotes a column or two of abuse to the Jacksonville REPUBLICAN each week. It delights that paper to see these flings. The mule usually kicks when they hap cuts deep enough.

GOV. OATES made a speech in Jacksonville during the last campaign. Did any body who heard his speech hear him say the free silver arguments were fallacies, and that free silver coinage at 16 to 1, would ruin the country? Don't all speak at once.

THESE gold bugs who are raising such a racket about returning prosperity, and singing the praises of the new tariff law, might do well to remember that their pet, Mr. Cleveland, refused to sign the bill, and that all the cuckoos were discrediting it when it passed.

IF our people in Alabama could lay aside prejudice, and then decide to pay no attention to the abuse of disappointed politicians, there would be a reuniting of the friends of true democracy in the state, and such a victory would be won over her enemies, as was won under Houston twenty odd years ago.

THE Montgomery Advertiser is sending a circular letter to each paper in Alabama, asking if it favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. This is enterprising. We trust the Advertiser will revise her list each week, as the free coinage recruits are coming in every day.

AN old proverb says: "It is a waste of lather to shave an ass." There is much truth in it, and the free silver boys in Alabama would let the Advertiser alone if there wasn't so much fun in it.

WE used to hear the negroes on the old plantations singing an old song, the chorus of which was:

"Uncle Esom catch de coon,
An gone on, gone on, gone on,
Uncle Esom catch de coon an gone on,
An left me ter watch dis tree."

That is about the way the silver men did when they nominated Wat Hardin in "Ole Kentuck."

THE Philadelphia city council has passed a resolution to permit the old liberty bell to be brought to Georgia and placed on exhibition at the exposition in Atlanta. People in the south will be glad to learn this, and will make it a special point to have their children look on this historic old relic, the brazen throat of which first announced American independence.

LET all Alabamians rejoice. Let them make merry. Let our maidens play upon the psalter, the harp and the cymbal. Let our young men shout with a loud voice, and let the people gather together for congratulation. Gov. Oates has informed the Railroad Commissioners that diopsides topaz has been found in Alabama.

Notice of Insolvency.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County } In Probate Court of said County Special Term 3rd day of June 1895.

D. C. Graham Administrator Estate of J. R. Graham deceased

This is to certify that on this day the estate of J. R. Graham deceased was by an order and decree of this court declared insolvent, and the administrator, D. C. Graham was by said order required to appear in this court on the 15th, day of July A. D. 1895 and make settlement of his account as such administrator, at which times all persons concerned are required to appear in said court and contest said settlement, and nominate a future administrator of said insolvent estate if they think proper so to do.

Witness my hand at office in Jacksonville, this the 3rd, day of June A. D. 1895.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

jun-15-3t.

AN UGLY PARASITE.

The Ox Bot Attains Its Development in a Peculiar Way.

We all know that there are parasites in human society whose crooked ways seem almost past finding out. They always manage to live on the labor of others, and sometimes seem to thrive by this means.

The prototypes of these persons are found in the animal world, and it is the ways of one of these prototypes that I propose to trace out. This individual parasite is the ox bot, though not generally known by this name. In fact, when I looked over the exhibits of the Smithsonian institution at the world's fair, I was unable to find anything relating to this insect for the simple reason that I did not know it by this name, nor by its scientific name, and I was unable to find anyone who could give me any information in regard to it. It was only after addressing Dr. G. Brown Goode, curator of entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., that I was able to obtain any description of the insect. The main facts here noted were obtained from an article written by C. V. Riley, Ph. D., which Dr. Goode sent me.

The most that is known of this insect by most people is that during the latter part of winter and early spring hard tumors are found on the backs of cattle, which, upon pressure, will give forth a grub. This grub is the larva of the insect and is nearly an inch in length. It was generally supposed by scientists, until quite recently, that the larva reached this position by being hatched from an egg that was inserted in the skin by the fly, or was attached to the hair and hatched in this place from which it made its way in some mysterious manner to where it is found. That it was in any way related to the bot fly, the larva of which infest the stomachs of horses, was not dreamed of.

After a series of observations, extending through many years, it has been discovered that the fly attaches its egg usually to the heel of the cow or ox and is removed and hatched by the animal's licking itself at the time it sheds its coat. The larva is very minute at first, only about one three-thousandth of an inch in length. It is provided with hooks by means of which it is able to cling to the tongue and roof of the mouth. Its development is very slow, for in November, and later, it is found clinging to the esophagus, only about half an inch long. About this time a moulting occurs in which it loses most of its hooks, which would be a hindrance to it in traveling. It now commences a long and slow journey, boring through the tissues to the back of the animal where it is found in the latter part of winter. In passing the query might be started as to the character of the pilot that guides this pest in its viviseccting tour through an ocean of living flesh and tissue to a safe anchorage in the harbor, the lumbar region, of poor "Mulley."

Cases have occurred where the eggs of this insect have been introduced into the human system, and hatched, the larva having been found working about under the skin. A case occurred in the practice of Dr. Sylvanus Freeman, of Smithport, McKean county, Pa., who was called to attend a child supposed to be suffering with erysipelas. The child suffered with pain such as to prevent its sleeping at night, caused by something working under the skin. This worm, or "polywog," as the mother called it, had been noticed five months before near the sternal end of the right clavicle. It had traveled up and down the chest in front, down the arm to the elbow, and over one side of the back. Similar cases have been observed in Norway among persons who have had the care of cattle.

These larvae, on reaching the back of the animal, bore through the skin to the air. The spiracles, or breathing holes, are at once enlarged, and here it lives for several months. It then crawls from this situation, falls to the ground, where it lies in the chrysalis state from three to six weeks, when the fly, about half an inch long, of a dark color, more or less densely clothed with yellowish-white, reddish and brownish-black hairs, emerges.

FRANKLIN BELENAP.

The Purchase of Cows.

Sell the poor cows and buy no others unless you know all about them. Farmers lose more money by buying fresh cows than from any other source. They cannot judge of the capacity or disposition of the animal until it has been tested; and disease may be brought in a herd unknowingly. When the foundation of a herd rests upon breeding and the farmer patiently waits until he has secured cows of his own breeding the road to success will then be easier.

NOT TO BE MENDED AGAIN.

You can take a piece of china that's been broken by the maid
And can put the thing together if you know the builder's trade.
You can mend the thing so nicely that no one will ever know
That it has ever been shattered by an unconsidered blow.

You can take a heart that's broken by some small flirtatious girl,
And can mend the fractured pieces till they're smooth as any pearl.
Ay, say that that heart's possessor feels as sturdy as ever,
And forgets that ever it happened that his heart was ever "broke."

You can fall from a bicycle and make pieces of your nose;
You can break your collar-bone, or you can fracture all your toes;
You can crush your arm in splinters; you can smash your either leg,
And a doctor he will fix it till it's whole as any egg.

You can smash an ocean record, but that record still is there.
You may break a trotting record with a rapid little mare,
And leave the old one standing just as whole, quite as complete,
As when it sent the jockeys a-buzzing through the street.

But, alas! if you are angry, and have angry words to say,
Beware a broken silence, or you'll surely rue the day.
For a silence that is broken, by the women or the men,
Is a thing that can't be mended, can't be rendered whole again.

—Harper's Bazar.

PLAYED A NEW HAMLET.

BY L. FRANK BAUM.

"NO," said the actor, as he put his feet on the opposite seat, threw his ulster over the head of the harmless old gentleman in front of us, and proceeded to light his corncob pipe, "life with a cross-roads aggregation ain't no soap. You traveling men think you lead hard lives, but as a matter of fact you don't know what trouble is. Why, I've worked for five companies since the first of October, and played every part you can think of except a bronze statue, and where am I now? On my way to join an Uncle Tom's Cabin company of the deepest dye! Wouldn't expect it in an artist and a gentleman, I know; but three meals a day are indispensable to my health and happiness, and I must do what I can till Henderson allows me the comedy part in his new extravaganza.

"Comedian? Not on your birthday; I'm a tragedian by instinct and education; but it so happened that I always have to play the comedy role wherever I go—fate, I suppose, or what those theosophist Indiamanjacs call Karma. I never remember playing a part to my liking but once, and that was under adverse circumstances. I did the ghost in 'Hamlet,' and it was this way: I'd joined a party of barnstormers who were playing week stands through the mining towns in Pennsylvania. We sported a brass band at one time, but they had skipped out and left us with nothing but a bass drum, that was of little use as an attraction; still we lugged it around with us. Well, one week we were at a coal town way up on the hills above the Two Lick, where the natives were as green as grass. The first night's performances was a great success, but at its close a committee of miners waited on us with a request that we play 'Hamlet' the next night. Our manager replied that 'Hamlet' was not a part of our repertory, but that we'd give 'em a much better show. The miners were evidently disappointed, and the leader said:

"'See here, boss, we've got to have this Hamlet show or the folks'll git mad. None of us ever seen it, but there was a digger here last year as could talk of nothin' else but Hamlet, as was the greatest show ever played an' had a ghost to it. Now, you say as you're actors, but can't play Hamlet; we've

"YOU SHALL HAVE THE GHOST."

talked with the boys, an' that's the play they all want. You give us that an' we'll pack the house for you.'

"The manager looked puzzled and undecided, and another miner noticed it and exclaimed:

"'See here, cap'n, if you can't give us Hamlet why leave that out, but give us the ghost anyway.'

"The manager put on his sweetest smile.

"'My friends,' he said, 'you shall have the ghost, and Hamlet, too.'

"'To-morrow night?'

"'To-morrow night.'

"The delegates thanked us earnestly and withdrew, while the members of the company turned upon their betrayer in anger and amazement.

"'Who knows anything about Hamlet?' I asked.

"'Who's got a copy of the play?' inquired the heavy man.

"'Where's the costumes coming from?' screamed the leading lady.

"'But the manager silenced us all.

"'Look here,' he said; 'if they are bound to have Hamlet they shall have him. It'll fill the house. I never saw Hamlet myself, but I know a few quotations from it, and the most they want is the ghost, anyhow. We'll go on and do anything we like—fake the thing through—and when it gets dull we'll ring in the ghost for excitement.'

"That settled it, but I own I had misgivings when I looked at the stage. We were playing in a schoolhouse, and, as there was no stage, we had been been obliged to build one, from some lumber a miner had bought to add a wing to his house. He wouldn't let us cut the boards or nail them, so we laid them across some trusses, meeting the ends in the middle, and doing the performance we had to exercise great care where we stepped or the end of a plank would fly up and give us an exit not down in the play.

"When the evening came there was a very nervous lot of actors behind the improvised curtain, and even the manager lost a part of his assurance and would have backed out had he dared. But the miners were packed in the house like sardines in a box, and there wasn't standing room for a fly, so we knew it would not be safe to change the bill on them.

"That performance of 'Hamlet' was the rankest parody on a play ever presented to a suffering public. The miners looked on critically and tried to make out what it was all about. The manager, who was chief actor as well, stayed on the stage most of the time himself, getting off time-honored gags and trying to put a little go into his embarrassed and indignant company. I was to play the ghost, but not having seen 'Hamlet' at that time and having no idea how to dress the part I had covered myself with a sheet and swung the bass drum in front of me. As I'm rather short, my eyes just ranged across the top of the instrument. My cue was to be 'Who art thou?' but I was busily engaged in watching the antics of the company.

"They had been a little reckless in their movements and some of the boards near the center of the stage had slipped back, leaving a hole about two feet across. Owing to the drum I never saw this hole. I stood waiting for my cue in the wings, but I was thinking intently of something else when I became conscious that the manager was

"I AM THY FATHER'S GHOST!"

standing at the other side of the stage glaring angrily at me and shouting: 'Who art thou?' at the top of his voice.

"Instantly I stepped out, gave the drum a solemn beat at each stride and exclaimed: 'I am thy father's ghost!' At the same time I unconsciously walked into the gaping hole in the stage and disappeared like a shot; but the drum remained on top while I was struggling in the darkness to gain a footing and the crowd was shouting in intense delight at this magnificent denouement. The manager rang down the curtain and act first was concluded. They drew me out all covered with bumps and bruises, and, while the company roared with laughter and the manager thanked me with tears in his eyes for saving the piece, I tried to collect my wits and discover what had happened.

"But this wasn't the worst of it. Those cussed miners thought the accident was part of the piece, and during the next act shouted so energetically for the ghost that I was forced to go on and repeat the whole business. The third act was the same way, and when it was over my legs and arms were skinned, one eye was swelled shut, two of my front teeth were missing and every inch of my anatomy was sore. The crowd waited outside to escort me to the boarding house, where they gave me three rousing cheers. 'Tell you what,' said one of them to me the next day, as I sat propped up in bed, 'that air Hamlet is a great show. We sorter wondered why you didn't want to play it for us, but we understand now, and are grateful to you for givin' in. If ever your troupe comes here again, an' you give us Hamlet an' the ghost, you can have every dollar the town holds.'

"And that," concluded the actor, with a sigh, as he picked his grip out of the rack and put on his ulster, "is the only time I remember playing a tragic part, and yet my soul yearns for tragedy. Gosh-by, off main. I get out here. To-night, if you'll stop off, you'll see me once more in the group of relentless fate, and playing the fascinating part of Marks, the lawyer—for which sin may Heaven forgive me!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. Greet.

In Mr. Greet's nature had combined a very high art with the most manly qualities of mind and body—and, I might add, consummate skill of expression. After Mr. Greet's death she came to see my father, and said: "It is, perhaps, just as well that he is gone first, as I shall be able to write his life." The "popular" edition of the "History of Greece" was brought out at a time when the early strikes had somewhat disturbed the printing trade in England, and the work was printed, as an experiment, in Germany. Its appearance was not all that could be desired, and it has now for some time been superseded. This edition was always called by Mrs. Greet "my Sarcastic Edition."—John Murray, in Good Words.

ABOUT BOGUS BUTTER.

Oleomargarine Has Not Been a Means of Reducing Cost of Living.

Much of the public toleration of oleomargarine arises from the belief that it is a means of cheapening the cost of living, and, therefore, affords to the poorer classes an opportunity for economy. There are two objections to the validity of this argument. In the first place, I believe it to be a matter of demonstration that no substantial gain in the way of opportunity to the accumulation of savings by the real poor of the civilized community can be secured by cheapening the cost of living. This, however, is a question of abstract political economy, and need not be entered into further. Indeed, we may concede that if fatty food was cheapened by the sale of oleomargarine a benefit would result. The real objection, however, to the above argument is that oleomargarine almost never reaches the consumer under circumstances in which its economical production can be made available. I mean by this that it never is cheap except to those who are the mere purveyors of it. No poor man or woman ever gets the benefit of the cheapness of oleomargarine. It brings butter prices at all points at which it meets the consumer.

Thousands of samples have been brought into my laboratory by the agents of parties prosecuting under the act of 1885, and in all cases in which purchases were made at retail butter prices were paid. Oleomargarine has never afforded any real relief in the question of living. No "plea more specious and corrupt" has ever been alleged concerning any food article. It could never secure a market upon its merits. It has never found a field in any amount except when the ultimate intention of deceiving the user and increasing the profit of the seller has been part of the influence.

The so-called demand of the community for it is, merely, that the demand is created by large users of butter who do not have to eat the material they furnish. For instance, restaurant keepers, hotel proprietors, managers of public institutions, well-to-do merchants, lawyers, doctors, etc., do not desire to eat oleomargarine; they prefer butter, and they never use the former except when they do so unknowingly.

In fact, it is not likely that a substitute fat can ever be found except by processes of deception. The public will not voluntarily and knowingly buy a material of artificial origin when a natural production is obtainable. Even under the most liberal laws persons who buy oleomargarine at sixteen cents per pound will sell it for butter prices, tempted by the profit thus secured.

Everyone admits that if the function of the government is to protect the unwary, it is proper to legislate regarding the sale of oleomargarine as butter. Two methods are open for this purpose; one is to prohibit under all conditions the sale of the article; the other is to regulate the business so that no sale shall take place unless the buyer is notified of the nature of the article. It appears, however, that all methods requiring simply labeling of the package have failed to accomplish the purpose, and it seems to me, to secure the protection of the community, it will be necessary, if regulating laws shall be passed, to compel the article to be put up in such forms that it cannot simulate butter. This may be accomplished by requiring it to be colored of some striking and peculiar color by the use of some material, the harmlessness of which shall be known, or by requiring it to be put up in such shapes as shall at once betray its nature.

Moreover, it may be necessary to deal with such articles as with alcoholic beverages, namely, to require applications to be made to some public body for license to sell, to publish the fact of such license having been granted to such individuals, and to compel the conspicuous display of the license in the store.—Dr. Henry Leffmann, in Prairie Farmer.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL

One Fare for the round trip has been authorized by the Southern States Passenger Association.—Tickets to be sold June 25-26-27th, 1895, limited to continuous passage in both directions and good to return fifteen days from date of sale; an additional limit of fifteen days will be allowed provided tickets are deposited with ticket Agent of the initial line at Chattanooga on or before June 30th, 1895.

Agents and Representatives of Southern Railway will take pleasure in furnishing any information desired relative to this meeting.

W A Turk, General Pass. Agt. Washington, D C.

C A Benscoter. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Knoxville, Tenn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of three executions in my hands from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, one in favor of the Tredegar National Bank of Jacksonville, for $995.58 and court cost, one in favor of P. Rowan for $395 77 and court cost, one in favor of P. Rowan for $75.85 and court costs; vs The Tredegar Brick & Tile Co. I will proceed to sell

ON MONDAY, JULY 15th, 1895,

in front of the Court House door in Jacksonville Ala., during the legal hours of sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property to-wit: That parcel of land known as the Tredegar Brick & Tile Co plant in Jacksonville Ala., and bounded as follows, on the north by Griffin Street east by the right of way of the Southern Ry, south by branch and west by lands of McClusky, being in nw qr of nw qr sec 14, T 14, R 8 in Calhoun Co Ala., together with all the machinery, tools and moulds thereon.

ED. G. CALDWELL, Sheriff.

jne-22-3t.

NOTICE NO. 9315.

Land Office at Montgomery Ala., May 29, 1895

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 6th, 1895, viz: Earnest S. Whisenant, Homestead entry, No. 21,015, for the Fraction (H), Sec. 6, Tp. 11, south of R. 6, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: Zachariah M. Sherbert, Santa Whisenant, Joseph L. Moon, William H. Gray, all of Markton, Ala.

H. PURCELL, Register.

jane1-6t.

CREAM FOR CHURNING.

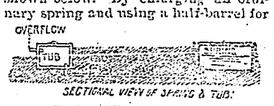
Each Dairyman Must Find Out the Best Temperature for Himself.

The warmer the cream is up to 75 degrees, the more quickly will it churn and the softer will be the butter. The lower the temperature at which butter will come in from 40 to 60 minutes, the firmer will the butter be. The right temperature for churning each churner must find out for himself. From 56 to 60 degrees in summer will be a fair range for most cream. The temperature of the churn and room has quite a marked influence on the time required to churn. The warmer the room, other things being equal, the more quickly will the cream churn. The same as to the temperature of the churn. To churn at 58 degrees, the churn must be at about that temperature when the cream is put in. In nearly every case the temperature rises after churning for some time, due to friction. The larger the churn or the smaller the amount of cream to be churned, the more quickly will the churning be finished. A box or barrel churn without dashers of any kind ought not to be filled much over one-third full. As to the ripeness of the cream, by raising the temperature a few degrees sweet cream may be churned in about the same time as ripe or sour cream. The loss of butter will be considerable, as sweet cream to be effectually churned requires a temperature of from 50 to 55 degrees and one to one and a half hours to churn. Cream from strippers' milk usually takes a longer time to churn than that from fresh cows. It will pay to take a little more time at the churning and have it completely churned and the butter firm and granular when lifted from the churn. Quick churning and soft butter nearly always go together.—Farm and Home.

WATERING TROUGH.

Make One If You Want Your Stock to Have Clean Water.

A watering trough simple in construction, that will not freeze or clog with mud and can be made by a boy, is shown below. By enlarging an ordinary spring and using a half-barrel for



a trough, it will supply all the stock on the farm with water. The top of the tub must be nearly as high as the top of the spring. The water runs into the tub from the spring as fast as it is taken out. The tub may be set in a dry spot as far from the spring as is desired, but it must be on a level with the spring. The most satisfactory plan is to set the tub partly in the ground and bank it up well around the tub and over the pipe conducting water from the spring. The spring should be covered to preserve warmth in winter and for coolness during summer.—T. Parks, in Farm and Home.

Packing Butter for Home Use.

Our way of packing butter for our own use, says a writer in the Dairy World, is to have a perfectly clean jar, if possible a new one. Then we use salt and granulated sugar, half and half, to put between the layers, which we make about three inches thick, to make nice pieces when cutting for use. In making butter we use a barrel churn and make granulated butter. Wash it in the churn until the water runs off clear; salt it to taste (which with us is not very salt); drain it and take it up into the butter bowl and let it stand over night. Then work it just enough to make the granules stick together, and then pack. Do not fill the jar quite full. Put a white cloth on top of that. Cover well and keep in a cool clean place. If every stage of proceedure from the cow to the jar has been clean and sweet, the butter ought to keep a reasonable time.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In Effect May 12, 1895.

No. 16		No. 17
[illegible]		[illegible]

No. 7	Notice	No. 8
[illegible]		[illegible]

No. 37	Notice	No. 38
[illegible]		[illegible]

No. 27	Notice	No. 28
[illegible]		[illegible]

No. 35	Notice	No. 36
[illegible]		[illegible]

No. 29	Notice	No. 30
[illegible]		[illegible]

No. 33	Notice	No. 34
[illegible]		[illegible]

No. 31	Notice	No. 32
[illegible]		[illegible]

No. 37	No. 35	No. 31
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dalton	6 25am	5 30pm 11 [illegible]
Chickamauga	7 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Chattanooga	10 00	7 [illegible]
Cleveland	11 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Dayton	12 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Bristol	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]

No. 27	No. 35	No. 31
Lv Chattanooga Ar	Lv Birmingham Ar	Lv Birmingham Ar
6.00 pm	7.00 am	9.10 pm
7.10	8.10	10.20
7.45	8.45	11.00
8.50	9.50	12.05 am
9.25	10.25	1.00
9.40	10.40	1.15
10.11	11.11	1.46
11.40	12.40 pm	3.15
12.35 am	1.35	4.10
3.20	4.20	6.45
4.10	5.10	8.00
5.40	6.40	9.34
6.30	7.30	10.24
7.00	8.00	11.00
8.00	9.00	12.00 pm
9.30	10.30	1.30
11.45	12.45 pm	3.45
2.00 pm	3.00	6.00

No. 38	No. 36	No. 32
Atlanta	12.00 n	9.00 pm
Charlotte	8.00 am	5.00 pm
Danville	1.25 pm	1.45 pm
Lynchburg	3.35 am	4.05 pm
Charlottesville	6.12 am	8.30 pm
Washington	8.05 am	11.25 pm
Baltimore	10.27 am	2.51 am
Philadelphia	12.35 pm	4.25 am
New York	3.45 pm	7.25 am
Boston	9.05 pm	7.20 pm

No. 38 Washington and Southwestern Limited, Solid Train of Vestibuled cars Atlanta to New York, carrying Pullman Sleeping Cars Birmingham to New York. Dining cars Atlanta to Greensboro and Washington to New York.

No. 36 U. S. Fast Mail Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York.

South Bound.	No. 34	No. 30	No. 32
Birmingham	lv	2.35pm	3.50am
Atlanta	lv	5.35pm	10.00am
	ar	9.10pm	2.15pm
Macon		12.40am	5.10pm
Brunswick		7.00am	
Jacksonville		10.30	

Train No. 35 carries Sleepers Birmingham to Atlanta.

Train No. 36 carries Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Car Birmingham to Jacksonville.

*Daily. †Daily Except Sunday. ‡Sunday Only.

W. H. GREEN, General Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager, Washington, D. C.

W. A. STITH, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C.

C. A. BENSCOTER, Assistant G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Mobile and Birmingham Railway.

Time table in effect March 1st 1895.

Northbound Daily—65		Stations	Southbound Daily—65
1 00 pm	Lv	Mobile	Ar 12 30 pm
3 24 pm	"	Mt Vernon	" 11 10 am
3 35 pm	"	Calvert	" 11 00 am
4 20 pm	"	Winn	" 10 15 am
5 35 pm	"	Garson	" 10 07 am
6 05 pm	"	Jackson	" 9 57 am
6 20 pm	"	Glenon	" 9 47 am
6 35 pm	"	Walker Springs	" 9 43 am
6 50 pm	"	Nichols	" 9 40 am
7 05 pm	"	Suggsville	" 9 30 am
7 15 pm	"	Whitley	" 9 21 am
7 30 pm	"	Behrman	" 9 00 am
8 20 pm	"	Thomasville	" 8 41 am
8 30 pm	"	Atkinson	" 8 32 am
8 37 pm	"	Sunny South	" 8 23 am
8 50 pm	"	Pine Hill	" 8 17 am
9 10 pm	"	Arlington	" 8 02 am
9 25 pm	"	Catherine	" 7 38 am
7 35 pm	"	Gastonburg	" 7 32 am
9 55 pm	"	Alberta	" 7 23 am
9 42 pm	"	Safford	" 7 13 am
9 [illegible] pm	"	Elenor	" 7 02 am
10 00 pm	"	Marion Junction	" 6 45 am
10 25 pm	Ar	Selma	Lv 6 00 am

Connections—At Selma, Ala., with Southern Railway, Western Railway of Alabama; and steamers on Alabama river. At Mobile, Ala., with Louisville & Nashville R. R. for New Orleans and all Texas points. Also Mobile and Ohio R. R. and Plant Steamship Line. At Marion Junction, Ala., for Marion, Greensboro, Uniontown and Demopolis through tickets sold to all points. Any information will be furnished on application to L. A. BELL, G. P. A. Mobile, Ala.

Jack Clark, of Anniston, was in town Thursday.

W. P. Acker, Esq., of Anniston, came up Thursday on legal business.

Master Eben Hall is visiting friends in Jenifer this week.

Mr. Jas. Hames has been dangerously ill all this week, but is much better today.

John Ramagnano had a large force of hands at work Tuesday, on the dam at his mountain mill.

Last June, Dick Crawford brought his twelve months old child, suffering from infantile diarrhoea, to me. It had been weaned at four months old and being sickly everything ran through it like water through a sieve. I gave it the usual treatment in such cases but without benefit. The child kept growing thinner until it weighed but little more than when born, or perhaps ten pounds. I then started the father to giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Before one bottle of the 25 cent size had been used, a marked improvement was seen and its continued use cured the child. Its weakness and puny constitution disappeared and its father and myself believe the child's life was saved by this Remedy. J. T. Marlow, M. D., Tamaroa, Ill.

An Easy Cure For Drunkenness.

Drunkenness, Morphine and Tobacco habit may easily be cured by the use of Hill's Double Chloride of Gold Tablets. No effort is required of the patient and stimulants may be taken as usual until voluntarily given up. Tablets may be given in tea or coffee without the patient's knowledge. A cure guaranteed in every case. For sale by all first-class druggists, or will be sent on receipt of $1.00. For full particulars address The Ohio Chemical Works, Lima, Ohio.

The Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements $1 per square and one inch makes a square.

Local notices 10 cents per line.

Advertisements must be handed in Thursday or before to insure insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, - - - One Dollar.
Six Months, - - - Seventy-five Cents.
Three Months, - - - Forty Cents.

Subscription must invariably be paid in advance. No name will be booked unless money accompanies the order.

BOTH LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Items Cut to the Core so as That Runners May Read.

Minor Happenings of Special Interest to Home People.

Joe Martin is in Gadsden this week.

Henry Glover was in town on Thursday.

Joe Alexander left on Monday for Birmingham.

Miss Elodia Trapp. of Anniston, is visiting Miss Goldie Ayers.

D. D. McLeod Esq., of Anniston, spent Monday in the city.

W. G. Ledbetter. of Anniston, was here last Tuesday on business.

Mr. Klinger was up from Anniston Monday.

R. P. Thomason. of Oxford, was in Jacksonville Monday.

Miss Arbery returned last Monday from a visit to Chattanooga.

John P. Weaver was a visitor to Anniston last Wednesday.

Mrs. E. F. Crook spent Thursday at Schencks Springs.

Mr. Wilson, of Piedmont, was in the city Wednesday.

Maj. Joe H. Fancis, of New York, is spending the summer in Jacksonville.

Mrs D. D. Baker and son. and Mrs W. D. Harris, of Selma, are guests at the Iron Queen.

Mr. and Mrs. Charbonnier. of Athens, Ga., are visiting the family of Capt. James Crook.

Chas. Arnold. of Wilsonville, Ala., is visiting his father's family in Jacksonville.

Miss Lula Bondurant, after an extended visit to relatives in Birmingham. has returned.

Miss Jennie Wyly returned last Monday from a visit to her sister in Anniston.

Dr. J. R. Arnold made a professional visit to Weavers last Monday afternoon.

Editor Armstrong, of Oxford, and Prof. Gunnels, of Anniston, were here on business last Monday.

John T. A. Hughes, of Piedmont spent the past week with friends in Jacksonville.

Miss Hallie Bidtell, who has been visiting Miss Mamie Frank, left for Atlanta Thursday.

Mrs. C. E. Bondurant and her daughters spent Thursday at Schencks Springs.

D. J. Privett, of Rome, spent Monday night and part of Tuesday in Jacksonville.

We run short on capital n's this week, and have been forced to use small caps where capitals should occur.

From our correspondents it will be seen that a heavy rain fell in all portions of the county last Monday.

Mrs. A. F. Jeffers, of Anniston, is here on a visit to Mrs. Dr. Ayers. She has been spending a few days at Schenck's Springs.

Messrs. Coker, DeArman, Palmer and Skelton have been here this week attending the session of the commissioners court.

Clerk Jno. P. Weaver brought a tomato into the REPUBLICAN office on the 5th., inst., that weighed seventeen ounces.

Rev. L. G. Hames, of Selma, was up the latter part of last week, to see his brother, Jas. Hames, who is quite ill.

Prof. W. B. Bowling. of Iron City, who has been teaching in Montgomery for the past two years, was in Jacksonville on Wednesday.

Prof. Bowling is a graduate of our Normal college, and has taken his place in the foremost rank of the educators of our state.

Mrs. McGaughey, accompanied by her sister and little daughter, went up to Cave Spring, Ga., this week to spend the summer.

Ed Rowan went over to Birmingham on Thursday. It is purely a business trip and none of the "Ninety" need get frightened.

Mr. and Mrs R. D. Mitchel, who have been visiting Mr. J. H. Privett and family left for their home in Rome on Wednesday.

W. H. Nelson, who is in the drug business at Kingville, Mo., has so much confidence in Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Dirarrhoea Remedy that he warrants every bottle and offers to refund the money to any customer who is not satisfied after using it. Mr. Nelson takes no risk in doing this because the remedy is a certain cure for the diseases for which it is intended and he knows it.

The work on Henry Edwards' residence out at his farm is nearly completed. and we learn that he will move out at an early date.

The Southern Railway has built a new platform at the depot and remodeled the office. The improvements have been needed for some time.

W. L. McGinnis has lost three fine thoroughbred Berkshire hogs for the last week. They died from a disease supposed to be cholera.

The county alliance meets in Jacksonville on next Friday. It is understood that a number of their distinguished speakers will be here to address that body.

Mrs. Bernard Gaston and children came up from Montgomery a few days ago and will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. P. Rowan.

A horse kicked H. S. Shafer, of the Freemyer House, Middleburg, N. Y. on the knee, which laid him up in bed and caused the knee joint to become stiff. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did, and in two days was able to be around. Mr. Shafer has recommended it to many others and says it is excellent for any kind of a bruise or sprain. This same remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism.

Miss Lorine Rowan gave a birthday party last Wednesday, to which all her little girl friends were invited. They all report that they had a delightful time.

The heavy rains recently have damaged the streets considerably, and Marshall Roberts has had a force of hands at work this week repairing them.

We regret to chronicle the death of G. S. Vansandt, who died last week at his home in Honey Grove, Texas. He went to Texas from Jacksonville about eighteen months ago, and had here a number of friends and relatives. He leaves a wife and one child, who will probably return to Jacksonville.

We are glad to see the farmers of this county commencing to take more interest in improving farming implements. At the Alliance meeting next week will be exhibited and discussed a very superior cultivator which for several years has been owned by Commissioner Coker. In his hands it has done some very valuable work, and while it is practically worn out, yet he will be able to demonstrate the principle upon which it works. No man should live to himself, and farmers who learn improved methods of farming should make them known, and should not allow their improved implements before ever being made known to rust and wear out, as has Commissioner Coker's cultivator.

The time has come when the farmers of Calhoun should take more interest in the improved implements and methods of farming, and we hope good will result from the meeting of the alliance here next week. While Commissioner Coker will exhibit and discuss the advantages to be derived from the use of his improved cultivator, let other farmers give their experience with other improved implements.

We also wish to emphasize the importance of the necessary steps to save the agricultural lands of this county. In nearly every neighborhood can be seen lands that are being washed and worn out, which if properly terraced, could not only be kept from washing away, but with the proper treatment, could be brought up to a higher state of production every year.

As we suggested recently, we are fearfully behind other sections in the improved methods of farming, and as John Wood, one Alexandria's progressive farmers, said while in our office this week, if the Truitts and others in Georgia can raise two bales of cotton to the acre, we can do the same thing in Calhoun county, for there is no county in Georgia whose land is naturally more productive than is the land of this county. The only thing that is necessary is for us to adopt the same methods which they adopt.

Let the alliance take the lead and bring about a new era among the farmers of this county. The time and necessity is now at hand, and good will result from the expenditure of the proper efforts.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at W. B. Arbery's Drug Store. 3

Mr. C. N. Arnold and his sisters, Misses Lizzie and Ida, gave a delightful outing to a party of friends at Schencks Springs Thursday. They were Misses House, Kirk, Lizzie Driskill, Kate Driskill, Strode Morris and Daisy Morris.

The county alliance here on the 19th and 20th will be largely attended, and it will probably be a good idea for Jacksonville to appoint a committee of entertainment to see that the delegates are provided with homes.

Mr. Reynolds Tichenor, of Atlanta, Captain of the foot ball team at Auburn for the coming year, is in the city. He is a great foot ball enthusiast, and he predicts that Auburn will have the best team this season she has ever had, and that the other college teams will find her "hard to beat."

Miss Lizzie Mattison entertained a large party of friends at the Iron Queen on Wednesday evening. There were present: Misses Forney, House, Kirk, Addie Hammond, Jannie Hammond, Nannie Nisbet, Theresa Nisbet, Vernon, Burke, Mamie Alexander, Addie Alexander Benie Forny, Annie Forney, Lillie Weems; Mesdames Harris, Baker and Stewart; Messrs Ide, Forney, Frank, Henderson, Hoke, Stewart, Dean, Wright, Dangett and Crook.

An excursion train will leave Jacksonville for Talladega over the East and West next Wednesday, the 17th, to enable all who desire to do so to attend the Chautauqua exercises and hear Dr. Talmage deliver his famous lecture—The Bright Side of Life. Train leaves Jacksonville 7:20 A. M. Returning, leaves Talladega, 4 P. M. One Dollar for round trip.

Mr. B. H. Denman went over to Center last week to look into the burning of the court house at that place. One of his companies had the building insured for several thousand dollars.

It is worth the trip from any part of the county to Anniston to hear Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, speak, and the people should go out next Saturday and hear him.

Emmett Ledbetter was down from Peidmont Monday. He is still suffering pain with his eye which was injured recently while in Chattanooga.

The rock crusher will be moved on Monday next to Beat 2. Mr. Parker, who has had charge of it in Beat 3 will continue in charge.

The case against Dee Fulmer in Judge Crook's court on Monday, was nol prossed.

With R. P. Thomeson in Jacksonville, Monday, was his little son Joe, who has made quite a reputation as a young pianist. He reads music readily and plays the most difficult pieces with great ease.

John Rowland and Ed Caldwell are out of a job. They caught the last frog in the county on Monday.

Miss Floy Montgomery, who has been spending the week in Piedmont, is at home again.

Walter Jones, of Anniston, has been spending the week in Jacksonville.

Silver Will Do It!

15 cts in silver will get your hair clipped at Greer's. 15 cts in silver will pay for a nice shampoo at Greer's. Every body can be shaved at Greer's for 10 cts in silver.

Remember, at C. M. Greer's.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1837. JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1895. VOLUME 59.

COUNTY NEWS

From All Over Calhoun

Minor Happenings of the Week

GATHERED BY THE REPUBLICAN'S ABLE CORPS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

PIEDMONT.

There is some sickness in Piedmont at present, fevers caused by the very hot weather following on the rainy spell. One case, that of a young man named Will McCain, is said to be past recovery.

Mrs Garner, who lives near the Methodist church, had three severe hemorages from the lungs a week ago, and is still in a critical condition. She is an excellent sick nurse and has sacrificed her own health and strength in waiting upon the sick.

Mr. Earnest, of Randall, was baptized by Rev. G. D. Harris last Sunday afternoon.

Miss Willie Forbes, of Anniston, is visiting Mrs. Dr. Allgood.

The "Cash Office," consisting of four rooms, beautifully finished in hard wood, has been moved across main street and will form an annex to the dwelling to be erected by J. H. Cooke, Esqr.

Mr. Emmett Ledbetter is still suffering from acute pain in his wounded eye, and has gone to Anniston to stay with home folks, while under treatment.

Dr. Baker came over last week. He is physician for the Insurance Co. in which Mr. Ledbetter has an accident policy.

Miss. Daisy McCollister is visiting friends at Stanton, Ala.

Miss Geneva Johnson is visiting Miss Lela Stewart of Spring Garden.

Miss Bessie Cox has returned to Birmingham, accompanied by Miss Chrissie Johnson.

R. R. Tomlin has bought out Mr. Wickes, and will continue the publication of the Inquirer. Bob is a good boy and one of whom every one speaks well, has a good mind and being also a good printer, we see no reason why he should not succeed as an editor. He has but one drawback—delicate health—and we earnestly hope that may improve.

One evening last week, when the moon was at her brightest, and gay hearts beat their lightest, a party of young people drove out to Piedmont springs, partook of a gipsy tea, and after an hour or two of pleasant pastime returned. They were Mrs. R. R. Harbin, Misses Carrie Monahan, Daisy McCollister, Marie Lou Moody, Mamie Monahan, Helen Yeatman, Annie Moody, Ella Harris, Lu Elgin, Floy Montgomery, Bessie Cox, Chrissie Johnson, and Messrs Alexander, Woodruff, Sharpe, Fagan, Harris, Pope, Smyth, McCollister, Palmer and White.

Capt. Dan Monahan visited his family last week staying over Sunday.

Col McKee of Birmingham, is visiting his family and friends this week.

Sam Cheny is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Eubanks.

Several of our towns people took advantage of Wednesday's excursion over the E. & W. to hear Talmage, in Talladega.

Miss Alice Craig and Miss Sue Ferguson went down to Talladega on Wednesday, on a visit to Mrs. G. A. Mattison.

Doc McFry, who lives near here had the misfortune to lose a fine mule last Sunday. Its leg was broken by a kick from another animal and the fracture was so compound that there was no remedy. It was shot.

The negro man, Watson, who was so seriously injured by a fall from the train on the 4th of July is still living and some better.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mosely of White Plains, are boarding with Mrs. Wingo. They were married on last Friday afternoon and came over immediately accompanied by Miss Bagley, a sister of the bride. We presume it was a Gretna Green affair.

Miss Berta Yeatman has been visiting in Selma, and is now in Heflin, visiting her brother, the editor of the New Era.

On Monday evening, Misses Leah and Gillie Williams entertained the young people. Quite a number were present, ice cream and cake were served, and all present report a delightful time.

MORRISVILLE.

Rev. W. S. Griffin, filled his regular appointment at Cane Creek Baptist church last Sunday. There was one addition to the church.

There was an all-day singing with dinner on the ground, at this place last Sunday, conducted by Messrs Morris, Owens, Downing and parson W. G. Adams, of Anniston. The attendance was large and the singing very good.

Rev. R. L. Wilson, of south Egypt, came to town one day last week riding his bicycle. He entered the city on south main street, traveling at the rate of 49 miles an hour, and when he turited down grade towards the machine shop his broncho refused to obey orders and he ran over a wagon frame and a saw mill, and into a lot of pullies, cog wheels and other debris, and in the midst thereof his vehicle came to a sudden stop. Not so with brother Wilson. He turned a complete sommersault and struck the ground full length several feet away. It was the biggest wreck that ever occured in this part of the country.

The farmers and General Green are still at war. The farmes have about driven the General off the upland, but he is strongly fortified in the low wet bottom land. There he will stay until Mr. Jack frost comes to our assistance.

Joe McGhee's dwelling house and his household furniture was burned up last night. The family went to bed early and when they woke up, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the roof was falling in. They saved a few articles of clothing but none of their furniture. The house caught from a stove pipe.

The report given by your Cane Creek reporter concerning the silver club in this beat is not correct. Mr. G. W. Doss, who has the management of the club, and who is a true and tried democrat, says that all of the democrats he presented the paper to signed it, but all the populites refused, saying that they had a paper of their own to sign.

Now to what party does your Cane Creek reporter belong?

WEAVERS.

The past few days have been good for plowing, though some of the flat land is not yet dry enough, and the corn on such is turning yellow. Where plowing is done, a shower almost every day keeps the well-set grass growing. Owing to so much wet weather, it will be impossible to make an average crop this year.

Prof. Alexander opened school here last Monday with fair prospects of a full summer attendance.

W. B. Hubbard, of Harpersville, is visiting his parents here.

Mrs. J. R. McElreath, who received injuries during the big snow, is visiting here this week. While very much improved, she is still compelled to use crutches.

Miss Lou Luttrell of Oxford, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. D. F. Weaver.

Mrs. Ed Farmer and children are visiting relatives here.

P. E. Weaver spent last Sunday at home, and had his sister, Miss Clemie, to return with him Monday to Talladega, to attend the Chautauqua this week.

Rev. F. M. Treadaway preached a good sermon at the M. E. church here last Sunday.

EGYPT.

We have had two of the heaviest rainfalls that have ever visited this section of the county. The last and heaviest, fell july 6, and did great damage to land and crops.

The Morrisville bicycle trio paid our town a flying visit last week.

Mrs. H. W. Canada, while returning to her home from a visit to the sick child of a neighbor, on last Monday morning, fell with her baby, from a foot-log into a stream. She went straightway into the water, and when she got out, went on her way rejoicing.

Rev. Noah Stephens will preach at Cedar Grove on the fourth Sunday night in this month.

We are proud to say there is not a gold standard man in the bounds of Egypt.

If the "Jumbo" of Morrisville will come down and make us a visit we will take great pleasure in showing him the boundaries of Egypt. It appears that he has been misinformedin regard to our geographical position.

The king has turned his affairs over to Joseph, who is making all necessary arrangements for the entertainment of his needy brethren. But where is the silver cup to put in Benjamin's sack?

The wife of Rev. Noah Stevens is very sick at the home of her parents.

BERA.

Rev. T. J. Winn died early Sunday morning after an illness of several weeks. His family has the sympathy of this entire community.

Prof. Stovall went down to Egypt on Sunday. He reports apples, pears and peaches plentiful, but corn somewhat short.

Edgar Haynie made a business trip to Coldwater Monday.

S. T. Rhodes has been on the sick list for some time, but is improving now.

Misses Mollie Castley and Addie Turner visited Mrs. Ray last week.

G. A. Grogan and wife, of Bynum's, were visiting in our community Sunday.

Several of our young people enjoyed the hospitality of the Egyptians Sunday. Among them were the Misses Waddle and Haynie.

We learn that Rev. N. Stevens will be assisted in his protracted meeting at New Bethel by Rev. Nelson Johnson of Eastaboga.

B. B. Waddle was in our burg on business this week.

L. Scott and wife were guests of S. V. Sparks and wife on Sunday.

ALEXANDRIA.

Our community was very greatly shocked and pained by the announcement of the sudden death of Mrs. C. W. Woodruff, which occurred at her home at 2 a. m., Tuesday. Her husband and family have the sympathy of our entire community. The funeral took place at Mt. Zion church on Wednesday at 10. a. m. Rev. W. O. Horton conducted the services.

The families of E. D. Acker, of Lincoln, and W. B. Wright, of Davistown, are here attending the funeral of Mrs. Woodruff.

Mrs. Cameron and daughter, of Cedartown, Ga., have been here for a few days, the guests of Miss Ida Dunaway.

Prof. Glass has forty pupils in attendance upon his summer school.

John Martin has returned from Oxford where he has been for some time.

The S. S. Convention promises to be quite a success. A number of delegates are expected. We hope that all the Baptist Sunday schools in the county will be represented.

LADIGA.

The whistle of the thresh can be heard on all sides, and the small boy is happy, for he can jump and tumble on the straw and blow the whistle.

The long continued rains have kept the farmers from work, and they are therefore very much behind. Have only heard of one so far who had to call in his neighbors to help him work out his crop.

J. C. Graham, that hustling insurance agent, is on the road most of his time.

Mrs. J. A. Wilson visited relatives in Anniston last week.

Little Miss Nina Graham returned home last Monday, after a three weeks stay at Mapleville.

The Southern Railway Co. has quite a number of hands here at work preparing to erect an iron bridge across Terapin creek.

Health of our neighborhood is very good, there being no other sickness than a few cases of chills.

CHOCCOLOCCO.

Rain has damaged much of the low land corn. C. F. Brooks had lands that made from 30 to 40 bushels corn to the acre last year, that will not make anything this year. Drowned out. Cotton is damaged also by the rain. Also, the wheat and oats have sprouted in the shock.

There was a wreck on the Southern last Saturday. A car loaded with pig iron, and a caboose jumped the track and ran some three or four hundred yards, and the engineer did not discover it until he was stopped by the section master, Mr. Orr, who had noticed it. Train was delayed some three or four hours.

Ross Blackman has been quite sick. Mrs. Blackman is in Georgia visiting her children.

Mr. and Mrs. Greer, of Atlanta, Ga., are visiting their son, Len F. Greer.

Mrs. English, of Birmingham, is visiting Mrs. English at this place.

Miss Mamie Riddle has a school at Chulafinnee.

The sanctified colored people held an all-day service last Sunday in grove at Franklin Garrett's.

Mr. Hudson commenced his school at this place Monday.

W. A. Scarbrough and family of Iron City, spent last Sabbath with the family of S. N. Milligan.

Lowery Mallory, of Arkansas, is visiting his sisters, Mrs. Alice and Mrs. Lucy Davis, of this place.

Dr. Scott filled his appointment here last Sunday and preached an excellent sermon.

The Talladega Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church will meet at this place Saturday before the 4th Sabbath in this month.

A negro man named Andrew Jackson was sent to the chain gang from here for an assault on a negro woman.

MINK

Our people are almost done work. Corn is fine, and cotton is looking well. We have General Green almost whipped.

Threshing of wheat and oats is to be the order of the day. We are looking for Carpenter's thresher every day.

Our people got their grain housed, and I think it is all in good condition.

Prof. Smyly and wife opened school at Williams' school house on July 15.

We attended the Sunday school singing convention at Webster's Chapel, last Sunday. It was largely attended. We noticed from a distance, J. D. Mc. Cormick and little folks, of Jacksonville; also parties from Shencks Springs, Alexandria, Duke, Hokes Bluff and Riverside. We had a delightful time, and, strange to say, we did not have any gold and silver discussion.

The REPUBLICAN was full of news last week. We think it the best paper that comes to this office It has less mud-slinging and vituperation than any paper we know of. We find in it peace and good will to all. Long Life and prosperity to it.

The Bachelor Girls Club meets, next Monday afternoon, with Miss Sallie Hoke at her hospitable home. The club has now met with each member—in alphabetical order—except where sickness or absence of one or two members prevented.

Since its organization in February, it has sent $1.95 to the Grady hospital in Atlanta. It has given $31.10 to the Jacksonville Hose Co. It has $10.37 in bank as a charity fund.

The members have each month contributed specimens of their work; and boxes of handsome gifts have been sent to Bishop Wilmer of the Episcopal church, for his orphanage at Mobile, to the Methodist orphanage at Summerville, Ala., and to the Catholic orphans at Mobile. The Club is now preparing a box for the Presbyterian orphans and when that is finished, one will be given the Baptists.

The funds received from the musicel recently given at the court house, will be devoted to a reading room, which will be located over the bank.

Messrs. Hight and Burns, of Anniston, spent several days in Jacksonville this week.

The Populists

To Have Big Fight on 24th

KOLB AND ADAMS AGAINST FUSION.-GOODWIN LEADING THE FIGHT IN FAVOR OF IT.

Adams Says the Meeting on 24th Most Important His Party Has Ever Held in the State.-Kolb Not a Candidate.

The fight which is now going on among the leaders of the Populist party for and against fusion with the Republicans, is growing very interesting.

The four most prominent populists in the state are Messrs, Kolb, Adams, Goodwin and Bowman. These gentlemen are equally divided on the question of fusion with the Republicans,—the first two mentioned are bitterly opposed to fusion, and the last two named favor it.

That the meeting of the populist state executive committee called to consider the question of fusion is believed to be more important, is shown from the following letter from Chairman Adams:

Randolph, Ala., July 11, 1895.

To the Mebers of the Peoples party Executive Committee of Alabama:

Gentlemen: I cannot urge upon you too strongly the importance of each member of our Committee attending the meeting in Birmingham Wednesday, July 24th. inst.

I know that money is scarce, and I very much regretted the necessity of calling the committee, but the call has been made, and now let each Committeeman respond by being present in person.

We have business of too much importance for you to fail.

The crisis is upon us, and the life of the peoples Party, the only party now in existence that the people can look to us for reformation, is at stake.

Send no proxy, I beg you but come in person.

I would not urge you if I did not know that the coming meeting of our Committee is the most important of all the meetings that we have held or will hold!

Hoping to meet the entire committee, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. ADAMS.

Chairman Alabama Peoples Party Executive Committee.

Capt. Kolb's Paper, the Tribune, in speaking of Senator Goodwin's efforts to fuse the Peoples party with the Republicans says:

"Bad judgement is the fault of many a great and brave man in a crisis. If the gentleman whose name heads this articles succeeds at Birmingham, July 24th inst., the cause of reform in Alabama will be annihilated, the Republican party of 1874 will be revived, greatly strengthened, and fight on the old line will be restored marking the downfall of every question of election reform, currency reform and all others.

Senator Goodwyn has borne the brunt of battle of election reform in Alabama. It is not remarkable that a man of sensitive nature in his past and present position should be the victmim of a certain morbidity on the subject of his defeats. It would be superhuman if he were not. The Speeker of the House has tyranized over him; the president of the Senate played the overseers toward him. The election managers in the Congressional contest defrauded him. Moreover this modest little gentleman is the social peer by blood, education and association of any man in the Union.

Senator Goodwyn is greviously mistaken in what he now does. That is all there is in it, so far as his movement to fuse a great party with an excrescence of the body politic is concerned."

In a further discussion of the question of fusion, the the Tribune says:

"The Tribune has not hesitated to declare that "fusion" smacks of Republican supremecy in Alabama, of the Sherman act of 1873, of the count out of 1878, of the banks the monopolies, negro Sheriffs and Legislators and no body denies it among all who favor "fusion."

"Fusion" will extinguish the bright prospects of the Peoples party, destroy every promise of reform of any kind in Alabama and restore the race issues of 1874 as the issue of 1896."

It has been believed by many that Capt. Kolb would again be a candidate for governor, but the Tribune puts a quietus to the talk of his candidacy in the following, in which it is authorized by Capt. Kolb to say that he will not be a candidate:

"Last fall it was generally reported in the press of Alabama that Hon. R. F. Kolb had said in a speech at Blount Springs, in the Aldrich Underwood campaign that he would not be a candidate for Governor again. In recent weeks the Montgomery Journal published an interview with him to that effect. Scores of gentlemen visiting the Tribune office have heard the same thing direct from him.

It does not suit some people to understand plain truth. The Tribune is authorised, to say, that Hon. R. F. Kolb is not a candidate for Governor and will not be.

Sunday School Conference.

The Alexandria Circuit Sunday School Conference will be held at Peaceburg, July 27, 1895. The following is the program:

9 A. M. Devotional Exercises—Rev. J. M. Webster.

9:15 Welcome Address—Prof. H. T. Persons.

9:30 Response—Dr. W. B. Arbery.

9:50 The Origin and Growth of the Sunday School—Rev. W. N. Morris.

10:10 The Superintendent—His Qualification and Work—Hon. J. D. Hammond and Dr. G. C. Williams.

10:30 The Teacher—His Preparation and Work before the Class—Mrs. Fannie Martin.

10:55 The Pupil—His preparation, his attendance and his Conduct—Mrs. Giles Matthews. Blackboard Exercise.

11:20 The Infant Class and its importance in the Sunday School—Mrs. B. H. Matthews.

11:45 The best method of preparing the Lesson by Supt. and Teachers—Judge B. F. Cassady.

12:10 Recess until 1:30 P. M. Refreshments and Rest.

1:30 P. M. Music by the Choir.

1:45 The Parents in and their relation to the Sunday School—Rev. L. A. Homes and J. V. Liles.

2:05 The Power of Song in the Sunday School—F. A. Weems and F. W. Foster.

2:25 The Bible, the Lesson Papers and the Catechism, and their Place in the Sunday School—Rev. Geo. Hamp Smith.

2:50 The Sunday School and its Work—Rev. F. P. Culver.

3:15 Is it important that these Conferences be Held—General Discussion.

3:45 Doxology and Benediction.

Where there are two speakers, the first will not have over fifteen minutes, the second one five. The exercises will be interspersed with songs by the choir. Everybody is invited to come and bring dinner.

W. O. HORTON, P. C.

Mrs. James Crook has been asked, by the Colonial Department of the Woman's Board of Managers for the Alabama exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition, to look after the collection, in Calhoun county, of such relics as would be of interest in such an exhibit. Paintings, china, books, letters, Mss., clothing, swords, guns, or any other relics of the revolutionary or colonial periods are desired.

Mrs. Crook will be grateful to any who possess any of these old curios, and who are willing to loan them to Alabama for three months, to let her hear from them. They will be sent to the Birmingham Commercial Club, Birmingham, Ala. Freight charges to be paid by the club. A careful hand will take charge of them, and at the close of the Exposition, they will be returned to their owners. All contributions should reach Birmingham by Sept. 1.

When it comes to raising fine pigs and fine cabbage, R. W. Whiscuant takes his place at the head over any one in this community.

The Calhoun County Singing Convention will meet at Rabbit Town church on Saturday before the first Sunday in August.

Miss Emma Goodlett has been in Talladega since the opening of the Chautauqua.

A Slick Duck

Scoops $290 from Uncle Billy Cross.

CLAIMED TO BE A MEMBER OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Sold Cross' Farm for $12000,-for Which He Issued Bogus Check, and Then Slipped Check, and $160.

For several months past a man going by the name of Jacantus Lawrence Fultgu has been traveling over Calhoun investing her mineral wealth, and making several of her citizens feel that they were immeusely rich in posessing valuable mineral lands, which he would soon sell for large sums of money.

He carried with him a printed letter head, bearing the following inscription: "Jacantus Lawrence Fulton, Geologist and Mineralogist, Dept. (B) U. S. G. S., M. R. A. of M. E., Am. S. of M. E.

Not only did he play upon the credulity of several farmers in the county, but came to Jacksonville, entered the court house, seized Probate Clerk John H. Hall, and assured him that he would have no trouble to sell a piece of land which he owns for $25,000. Mr. Hall authorized him to sell, and he came several times, reported progress, and finally insisted on loaning Mr. Hall $1500. on the land, until the details of the trade could be arranged. This proposition Mr. Hall did not accept and as he had been warned that Fultion was a scoundrel acted cautiously. After Fulton had been to see Mr. Hall and had gone to Rome, Hall wrote him and asked for reference, to which he replied on his letter head as follows:

"Note your letter of 18th inst. contents carefully noted. Refer gentlemen to the President of the American Society of Mining Engineers, also to the President of the Royal Academy of Mining Engineers, No. 23 Upper Wobourne Place, London, England. Also to the United States Gelogical Survey. Address all letters to the Department of the Interior. Will be very pleased to give you all the information that you may desire, but look out for R. S. Perry. He is trying to make money out of the misfortunes of others. You have the liberty of showing my letter to whom you please.

The above letter was type written, and gotten up in good style.

Just why he insisted on making a loan of $1500. on Mr. Hall's land is not known, but evidently this was a plot to scoop Hall for a few hundred. But failing to take in Hall he made a drive for Wm. C. Cross, an old and prosperous farmer who lives a few miles west of Jacksonville, who had both money and gullibility; and the distinguished Jacantus Lawrence succeeded in relieving "Uncle Billy" of the responsibility of taking care of two hundred and ninety of his hard earned dollars.

In working up the sale of the valuable piece of mineral land, he borrowed from Mr. Cross $130. Soon after this he reported a sale and delivered to Cross a check for $12,000.

In addition to this sale he reported a sale for a large sum of money of land which Cross had verbal power of attorney to sell for Dr. Hester, near Guntersville. The purchasers of this land were to meet them in Gadsden. So Fulton and Cross went over one day last week to close up the trade. The representative of the syndicate which was to take land, however, did not meet them on their arrival. Fulton assured Cross that his man certainly would come but it was found necessary to have written power of attorney from Dr. Hester, and a deed which had been left at Cross' home. So Fulton sent Cross over to Guntersville for the power of attorney, and he, Fulton, came back to Cross' home with an order to Mrs. Cross for a certain deed. Instead of having Mrs. Cross to get the deed for him, he secured the keys to Mr. Cross' desk, captured the deed, $12,000 check, and $160 in clean cash. He returned to Gadsden, met Cross, and carried him to Chattanooga and other points, but finally had the old gentleman to return home, and nothing has been heard of Fulton since.

Mr. Cross did not suspect that any thing was wrong until he returned and found his $12,000 check and and his $160 in cash missing. This was a revelation to him and he realized at once that he had been fleeced.

Bryan and Bush

To Meet In Joint Debate

IN ANNISTON, SATURDAY JULY 20th, AND DISCUSS THE MONEY QUESTION.

Everybody Invited, and Everybody Should Go.-The Discussion Will be Interesting and Instructive.

When it was learned that Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, would discuss the financial question in Anniston to day—Saturday—a division of time was asked for either Hon. T. G. Bush or Hon. R. H. Clark, and Messrs. Mooring, Kelly and McGhee thereupon telegraphed Mr. Bryan as follows:

Anniston, July 13, 1895.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:

T. G. Bush, one of the most prominent citizens of this city and state, representative of New York capitalists, himself wealthy, and a man of character and ability, requests joint discussion with you here on the 20th. Clarke also wants another go same time. Can arrange with either. Can allow each speaker two hours or more, and safely make railroad connections. Shall we arrange discussion? If so, with which? Advise division of time desired as to order of speeches.

To this telegram Mr. Bryan responded as follows:

Lincoln, Neb., July 13.

Messrs Mooring Kelly and McGhee:

Am perfectly willing to debate and have no choice of opponents. Gold men must select their representative. I will take affirmative of propositions, "United States should immediately restore free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, independently of other countries," or he may take affirmative of proposition, "United States should join other countries in universal gold standard." No use to debate any compromise proposition. Time should be equally divided. Affirmative should open with an hour and fifteen minutes; negative follow with hour and half, affirmative close with fifteen minutes. I must leave for Birmingham that evening. See letter.

W. J. BRYAN.

The committee to whom Mr. Bryan's telegram was submitted responded as follows:

Anniston, July 15 1895.

Messrs Mooring, Kelly and McGhee, Committee, City:

Gentlemen:—Referring to the telegram of Hon. W. J. Bryan, handed us, we accept this offer to debate the question, "The United States should immediately restore the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the raito of 16 to 1, independently of other countries," Mr. Bryan taking the affirmative and Mr. Bush the negative. The affirmative to open the discussion with a speech of one hour and a half, the negative to follow with a speech of one hour and three-quarters, and the affirmative to close in fifteen minutes.

Yours truly,

O. E. SMITH,
T. E. KILBY,
M. B. WELLBORN,
D. C. BLACKWELL,
S. L. CROOK,
Committee.

So the joint discussion has been arranged. It is to be between two gentlemen who are able and patriotic. It will be upon a high plane, and will be instructive. No man who can conveniently attend should fail to be present and hear the discussion of this important question.

The discussion will commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and all those who desire to hear Hon. W. H. Denson in Jacksonville, can do so and then have time to get to Anniston and hear the joint discussion.

So let none fail to go.

It is very probable that an arangment will be made to have stenography and type writing taught at Normal school here during its next session.

The REPUBLICAN acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a beautiful basket of delicious peaches, kindly sent by Mrs J. W. Journey on last Thursday.

The Republican:

Official Journal of Calhoun County.

T. W. AYERS. J. F. CROOK.

AYERS & CROOK,

Editors and Publishers.

Entered at the post office at Jacksonville, Ala., as second class matter.

SATURDAY JULY 20, 1895.

THE REPUBLICAN

Established in 1837, is the OFFICIAL JOURNAL of Calhoun, one of the largest and wealthiest counties in Alabama, and in which are located the towns of Jacksonville, Anniston, Oxford, Oxanna and Piedmont.

CIRCULATION.

It has a larger guaranteed county circulation in Calhoun than any other paper.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The subscribers of the REPUBLICAN are the best people in the county,—a class of people with whom it pays to advertise. Than it there is no better advertising medium in this section of Alabama.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Blackburn, an American.

Several days ago there was a temporary breeze of joy that swept across the gold bug camps in Kentucky when it was learned that Joe Blackburn had received a note from the executive committee asking him not to make any more speeches on the financial question.

Their momentary happiness ceased, however, when at a meeting of said committee Mr. Blackburn appeared and served notice that he would continue his appointments and construe the platform as he had ever construed it, as favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The world admires and respects a bold, brave man—especially that part of the world known as Kentucky—and Mr. Blackburn for his fearless advocacy of the cause of the common people of the Union, will succeed himself as Senator.

The Farmers Alliance.

The REPUBLICAN desires to extend a cordial welcome to the delegates to the Calhoun County Farmers Alliance, which is now in session in Jacksonville. They are representatives of the agriculturalists of Calhoun county, and are worthy to be welcomed to the hospitality of any community.

We are glad to have them, and hope their deliberations here this week will serve as an inspiration to the farmers of Calhoun to put forth renewed efforts to bring this county up to as high a standard in the agricultural world as any county in this section.

Nature has done much for this county. Its lands are naturally as fertile as any in the South. Its climate is not surpassed by any in the world. Its seasons are not surpassed by any county in the United States. In short, nature has been most liberal in giving to Calhoun just such advantages as the farmer would seek in selecting a home.

While nature has done so much for us, the question of importance is, will those who enjoy these natural blessings perform the duty which devolves upon them?

It was never intended that the farming lands should be butchered and worn out; but that they should bring forth abundant crops from generation to generation,—that they should be taken care of and improved,—that whatever productive constitutent is taken from the soil should be replaced.

These are questions of vital importance to the farmer, and can be best considered by agriculturalists when bonded together in an organization after the order of the Farmers Alliance, and we hope that this county will derive great benefit from the deliberations of the meeting now in session, and from those which are to be held from time to time in the future.

Senator Morgan.

The invitation of the Georgia democrats to Senator Jno. T. Morgan, to address the great silver convention at Griffin was a fit recognition of the worth of this sterling democrat and eminent American statesman.

It is but proper that the people of Calhoun county should rejoice in each new honor accorded him, for it was here that he spent his childhood and his boyhood days, and laid the foundation stones of that noble manhood which has placed him at the very head of American statesmen, and challenged the admiration of the civilized world.

It is meet that all Alabamians should rejoice in this new honor bestowed upon her chosen son. For wherever the battle for Alabama's advancement has been thickest and heaviest, there the white plume of Morgan has ever been seen, and there his cheering voice has always been heard.

It is fitting that the South should rejoice for Gen. Morgan is the typical southern statesman of this day. During a senatorial career of more than twenty years, he has been the guardian of southern interests, the champion of southern liberties. And when the dreaded force bill threatened her, it was the matchless logic and the overpowering eloquence of Jno. T. Morgan that contributed most to its defeat.

In the coming contest for the presidency, the democracy could select no abler standard bearer.

Senator Morgan commands the respect and the admiration of every foe, and he has the heart of every friend.

"A time like this demands,
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor and who will not lie;
Men who can stand before the demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking.
Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty and in private thinking."

Such a man is John T. Morgan, of Alabama, and such will history declare him.

The Two B's.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Hon. T. G. Bush, of Anniston, are to have a joint discussion on the silver question in Anniston today—Saturday.

Mr. Bryan is one of the most entertaining speakers now before the public, and Capt. Bush is not only one of Alabama,s most prominent, able and patriotic citizens, but is an able debater and forceful speaker.

With these two gentlemen, the public can feel assured that the discussion will be conducted upon a high plane, and its effect will be educational.

The strong friendship of the writer for Capt. Bush causes us to regret that he has sought this discussion, for while we want to see the man who favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver come out the victor in every discussion, yet we will not find it in our heart to crow over the victory which Mr. Bryan will gain over our friend and county man in this discussion.

We do not wish to convey the idea that Capt. Bush is less able than Mr. Bryan, or that he is not able to meet him in debate, for we believe him able to measure arms with any of our public men in a discussion of economic questions, but we think this one time when the Captain has taken his position on the wrong side.

Recognition of Cuban Independence.

The Spanish minister at Washington, Senor De Lome, paid a very sudden visit to Boston recently. It is said that the cause of his visit was a telegram received from a secret agent of the Spanish government, who stated that while on board a vessel bearing members of the society of Christian Endeavor to that city, he had heard a discussion of the Cuban situation, in which the opinion was advanced that a resolution should be adopted by that body, asking this government to recognize the insurgent government. Minister De Lome, it is said went to Boston to counteract any movement of this kind.

The United States ought to act in this matter. But little more than one hundred years ago, thirteen colonies were struggling for freedom from the extortion of England. France came to our rescue and by her aid nerved many a fainting patriot's heart. The recollection of the revolutionary struggle should alone induce us to acknowledge the independence of Cuba as soon as the organization of her provisional government is completed. It will inspire the oppressed. It will cow the oppressor. And Cuba, like Texas will be free.

There is no lover of liberty in America today but would rejoice in such a course by our government.

How They Have Changed.

Almost constantly does the record of the past few years of the prominent men who now favor the single gold standard come before their faces to embarrass and annoy them.

It appears that Hon. Hoke Smith has been called "to task" on a letter which he wrote in 1890 to Hon. W. L. Peek, the then third party candidate for Governor in Georgia.

To use Mr. Smith's own language in his letter to the third party candidate for Governor and prominent Alliancemen, he said:

"I mentioned a number of measures of proposed reform around which all might gather, and out of them obtain the very best plan for the relief of the people that it was possible to pass.

1. Currency, with non-perishable agricultural products as a basis, the issue limited to only a part of the crop, but not to be called in at the end of twelve months. On the contrary, to remain in circulation until a second crop is harvested and until a portion of the second crop may be substituted for the first thereby making it possible to keep the money in constant circulation, and to prevent a yearly forced contraction.

2. THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

3. The issue of treasury notes by which the government bonds might be redeemed, and instead of the interest-bearing bonds a legal tender currency substituted.

4. A graded income tax, by which the large fortunes accumulated in the hands of the few might be made to bear their portion of the expense of government.

5. A reduction of the tariff generally and especially on the necessaries of life."

As will be seen from the above, among the measures suggested by Mr. Smith "around which all might gather, and out of them obtain the very best plan for the relief of the people that it was possible to pass," was a semi-endorsement of the subtreasury plan, and a full endorsement of the free coinage of silver.

The question might then be asked: Why has the Hon. Hoke so completely changed? And why does his paper in the city of Atlanta so mercilessly attack the free coinage of silver? Why is it that when the Atlanta Constitution, in this day, speaks of "relief for the people," the Hon. Hoke's paper cries out "calamity howler," and tries to prove that the people are more prosperous than ever? Why is it that if the Constitution should one week ago, have contained an editorial advocating the same measure which the Hon. Hoke then proposed, the Journal would to day be crying "populist, at that paper? The best answer that we know to these queries is that the Hon. Hoke was looking up the ladder then, and eagerly grasped the round of free coinage that he might climb higher, but "having reached the topmost round he now unto the ladder turns his back," and begins to look in the clouds.

A few years since, after a heated contest in the legislature of one of the states a certain Senator was reelected for the third or fourth time. Next morning, in speaking to a friend, he said: "I do not care for another election. When this term is ended, if I be alive, I shall retire to private life. This election marks a change in my life—the beginning of a new regime. Hitherto, John, I have been an arrant demagogue; henceforth I am a statesman!" Now, it may just be possible that in the days when the Hon. Hoke Smith wrote free coinage letters and made free coinage speeches, he wrote and spoke as an arrant demagogue, but that since his elvation to the Department of the Interior, he has blossomed, suddenly too, into the thorough, well proportioned, balanced statesman.

ENGLAND NOT ALL THE WORLD.

In discussing the silver question the importance which the gold standard men attach to the business relation which exists between the United States and England, one is reminded that they believe there is no other country than this and England. The logical conclusion of their argument is that we must sacrifice the interest of this country to keep England in a good humor with us, so as that she will not take all our gold. They make this the most helpless nation on the globe. To their mind it is utterly dependent upon this gold standard country. They are not able to see that we have anything to gain by taking such steps as will establish more intimate commercial relations with the silver using countries.

In discussing the question in a recent letter, Hon. J. C. C. Black, of Georgia, had the following to say:

Producing as we do much of what the world needs and must have, we can command the necessary amount of the so-called best money of the world. The countries now on a single gold standard do not by any means comprise the whole world. There are other fields into which our enterprise and trade may profitably go, and other countries with which we may profitably establish and cultivate more intimate commercial relations. There are fields outside of the gold standard countries that are open and every day widening and becoming more inviting. President Andrews, of Brown university, says: As to the trade of the silver nations, for America it is very important. That trade has made England rich. We trade comparatively little with gold nations of Europe except it be in agricultural produce. Now, the manufacturing interests of this country have become so immense either they must have an immensely larger home market or they must have a foreign market. Suppose by free coinage or in any other way we could get hold of the trade of the silver-using countries, the result would be unparalleled prosperity, such a boom in American manufacturing interests as has never taken place since we had a national being. China for instance, is about to open the grandest market for cotton goods that ever was. England is waiting for it. If we had silver back so there could be facile trade and money communication between China and Japan on the one hand, and America on the other, we would have a better chance than England. The trade of the silver-using countries is not a bagatelle by any means.

"Suppose the manufacturing industries were to boom as I have suggested, what would be the result on farming communities of the country? Why you would have a home market such as you never could have under any other policy. I think if we could command the markets of the silver-using countries, or a very large part of them the manufacturing plants in this country would double in from fifteen to twenty-five years."

England's Position.

The New York World has addressed letters of inquiry to numbers of prominent men in England asking their opinion of bimetallism and whether the sentiment is growing stronger in its favor. In the replies that it has received to these letters, there are strong assurances of friendship for bimetallism and the statements are made that the English people, alarmed at the continued fall in prices and the excessive cheapness of the products of labor, are beginning to attribute it to the single standard and are ready to demand a change.

Banker Chas. Hoare, who is at the head of one of the largest banking houses in Great Brittain says among other things:—

With reference to the correspondence now going on in your paper, I should be glad to express my decided opinion that the time is approaching when an international conference should be summoned to discuss currency questions, and especially to devise a method for the establishment, by international agreement, of the bimetallic system, and I believe such conference would meet with a reasonable prospect before it of arriving at a definite conclusion.

Public attention is being irresistibly drawn to currency questions all over the world by the continuous fall in prices, the growing burden of indebtedness and the generally unsatisfactory state of trade. These are circumstances which, if they are allowed to continue unheeded and unchecked, tend to produce discontent, restlessness and anarchy, and it is the business of statesmen to prevent their continuance by seeking and adopting before it is too late an effectual remedy.

In England, France, Germany, Spain and India pronouncements have been made in favor of bimetallism by responsible politicians. In this country public opinion is coming round to bimetallism to a most remarkable extent. The producing and manufacturing classes see that excessive cheapness and constantly falling prices are not conducive to their benefit, and are beginning to believe that the craze for a single gold standard is, at all events, partly responsible for the evils from which they are suffering. Representatives of all classes, statesmen, professors, bankers, manufactures, secretaries of trades unions and agriculturists have joined the Bimetallic League. Meetings are being held all over the country to expound its views and aims. Large numbers of converts and disciples are being made every day.

Then why should the United States hesitate? To her has always been given the position of standard bearer in all great progressive movements. With Germany, and France and even England turning their eyes towards bimetallism, and the common people of those countries clamoring for it, only to be denied because their forms of government do not allow them a fair representation in public affairs,—in the name of justice and freedom why cannot the United States lead the way? Others can follow, leisurly if they desire, or hastily.

THE complications in the coming Corbett Fitzimmons prize fight which will take place this fall at Dallas, Texas, remind one very much of those which arose in Florida, previous to the recent contest between Corbett and Mitchell.

The Attorney General declares that the fight in Texas will be illegal, but that will not prevent it from taking place. Unfortunately, the world has not become so far civilized that it does not delight in this brutal relic of barbarism, and therefore the fight will come off.

J. Z. GEORGE, the great democratic war horse of Mississippi, has just made a great speech at Winona in the interest of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. It is now in order for those who have sung his praises an hundred times, but who are still the servants of the east, to pour out their "vials of wrath" on his head.

HARRIS of Tennessee, Bacon of Georgia, George of Mississippi and Morgan of Alabama: the quartet of southern giants, who stand to battle for the liberty of the people of these United States!

WE have "heard tell" of the day when the office sought the man. All we know of such a condition is hearsay. In these days the man generally begins the search several years in advance of the office.

EVEN the Montgomery Advertiser virtually calls on Mr. Pettus to "stand and deliver" on the financial question. Be in a hurry, Mr. Pettus, or she will shoot.

For the location of a cotton mill, no better place than Jacksonville can be found in Alabama.

IF the Democratic party, either by platform or vote of its representatives in congress, has ever been pledged against the free coinage of silver, we would like to know when and where it was?

THE Piedmont Inquirer has been purchased by R. R. Tomlin. J. C. Wickes has gone to Tallapoosa, Ga., and editor Brewster is advertising his Piedmont property for sale, with the statement that he will return to Georgia to spend the remainder of his days.

We welcome the new editor into the field of journalism, and hope that he may make a success of the Inquirer.

THE elections have been held in England and Scotland, and among the headless political corpses that have been turned over to friends, is that of Sir William Vernon Harcourt—the great English gold bug, and late chancellor of the exchequer

THE farmers should not lose sight of the fact that Calhoun is to have a county fair at Oxford Lake next fall. Let them bear this in mind, and commence now to get their exhibits ready.

AN army engineer says that it will take from 125 to 150 years to complete the improvements on Coosa River. The government is taking its time, so those looking for a job need be in no special hurry, as the work will not be completed before they get on the grounds.

Two of the nation's most illustrious citizens are Gov. Oates and Secy. of Agriculture Morton. Secretary Morton has discovered and announced that the pea nut, alias goober, is not a nut but a pea; Gov. Oates has discovered dispositions to paz in Alabama. Bravo Americus!

A GOOD HOME, and a STORE HOUSE at a BARGAIN.

The Dr. J. Y. Nisbet old home place on the hill, with fifteen acres of land adjoining, will be sold at a BARGAIN. This is a most desirable location, high, healthy, convenient to town; good orchard and nice shade trees around dwelling. Also brick store house situated on Public Square between drug store of Dr. Wm. Nisbet and the bank.

For terms &c, apply to

B. H. DENMAN, Jacksonville, Ala.
JAS. F. HENRY, Gadsden, Ala.

july-6 4t.

Notice of Insolvency.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County

In Probate Court of said County
Special Term 3rd day of June 1895.

D. C. Graham Administrator Estate of J. R. Graham deceased

This is to certify that on this day the estate of J. R. Graham deceased was by an order and decree of this court declared insolvent, and the administrator, D. C. Graham was by said order required to appear in this court on the 15th, day of July A. D. 1895 and make settlement of his account as such administrator, at which time all persons concerned are required to appear in said court and contest said settlement, and nominate persons administrator of said deceased estate if they think proper so to do.

Witness my hand at office in Jacksonville, this the 3rd, day of June A. D. 1895.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

jun-6-4t.

TOO LATE.

What silences we keep year after year
With those who are most near to us and dear!
We live beside each other day by day,
And speak of myriad things, but seldom say
The full, sweet word that lies just in our reach,
Beneath the commonplace of common speech

Then out of sight and out of reach they go—
Those close, familiar friends who loved us so:
And sitting in the shadow they have left,
Alone with loneliness, and sore bereft,
We think with vain regret of some fond word
That once we might have said, and they have heard.

For weak and poor the love that we expressed
Now seems beside the sad, sweet unexpressed,
And slight the deeds we did to those undone,
And small the service spent to treasure won,
And undeserved the praise for word or deed,
That should have overlowed the simple need.

This is the cruel fault of life—to be
Full stinted only when the ministry
Of death has been fulfilled, and in the place
Of some dear presence is but empty space
What recollected services can then
Give consolation for the "might have been?"

—Nora Perry, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SAM'S PRAYER MEETING.

BY HARRIET CARYL COX.

It had been a pretty bad wreck, to be sure, and the morning edition of the eastern papers would tell of the fearful collision that had occurred just as the train entered Lead Valley.

But now the excitement, in the place of the disaster, had begun to quiet down; for the rough miners of the little settlement were too used to perils of all kinds to be long stirred by this wreck, with its half-dozen lives lost.

It was all over now, they reasoned, and they had helped cheerfully as long as help was needed; but now the wrecking crew was at work, and only an occasional straggler sauntered up to look at the derailed cars and pile of debris on either side of the track.

The rest of the settlement were in the office of the one hotel the place afforded; and the room was blue with smoke as they sat about the sputtering fire and related anecdotes, or vied with each other in tales of danger and heroism.

Some of the stories were old ones, as knowing glances between the men showed; but the crowd was good-natured, and new and old alike were received with approbation.

Ed Labes, the funny man of the place, had just finished telling a new and very taking story. Ed had just returned from a neighboring settlement, and had, doubtless, brought the story with him.

As the shouts of laughter that had greeted him died away, one of the men shouted: "Swearing Sam's goin' ter sleep. Wake him up, and make him tell us a good one. Come, Sam!" and they gave him a hearty slap.

"I could tell yer a story," he said, slowly, after a moment's hesitation; "but yer wouldn't believe it, and I dunno as I want ter tell it;" and he replaced his pipe and relapsed into silence.

"Oh, come off!" they cried. "Yer don't sneak out er it that way. Guess yer can stan' it if we don't swaller it whole; it can't be no worse than some what's been told ter-night; so go ahead, old feller."

They looked inquiringly at him.

He drew his pipe out, rubbed its smooth stem against his high boots as if in thought; then, tucking it into his boot leg, he glanced about the dingy room.

"It ain't exactly like any of yer stories," he began; "but the smash-up ter-night made me think of it same's 'twas yesterday.

"'Twas fifteen years back, when I was a-logging up in Michigan, and things was so dull and hard we was mighty glad when anything interesting came up. So when one er the loggers brought news up from town that there'd been a terrible smash-up, we was rather glad than otherwise. Course we was sorry for them who had folks killed, but it didn't matter much ter the folks what got killed.

"So a whole crowd on us quit camp and went inter town. There was fifteen folks dead, and some pretty bad shook up. There was one woman who hadn't known a thing ever since she landed on 'er head. And she had a little girl, so Ben who kept the house told us, and he was dreadfully upset 'bout that child. 'Cause, you see, there wa'n't any women folks in town ter look after it. Ben's wife had took a sudden notion ter go east a week before, and she was the only one, except the station agent's wife, who had died a month ago.

"'It does seem kind er tough that there ain't no woman ter kind er mother her,' Ben said, as we set about the stove a-talking same's we be now. 'And she's most cried herself sick, too. Wish the train hadn't seen fit ter smash up here'; and he scoyled an awful score.

"'I don't see how you could see, Ben,' I say, 'cause it wasn't no blaming your good luck,' one of the men told him; but he seemed a bit troubled all evening and kept a-going up ter listen close ter her door to see if she'd stopped crying. Time-by, he came back considerable relieved.

"'She sounds quiet,' he said; 'and now I guess we can rest easy.'

"So we was having a rousing good time, when all o' a sudden the feller next ter me give an awful start and said kind er low: 'Sam, I see a ghost.'

"'Ghost, nothing,' I replied; 'but I looked where he pointed, and sure enough there was something white a-coming down the dark hallway.

"By this time some o' the others saw we was a-lookin' at something, and they looked too. And 'fore we began ter realize what it was a little bit of voice piped up:

"'Why don't Susan come up to hear me say my prayers?'

"'If it had been a real live ghost it couldn't have struck us so sudden.

"'Better go back ter bed,' Ben said, trying ter speak soft like. 'Susan's busy now, and can't come; so run along.'

"'But she knew he was a-fooling her, and she was a spunky little thing.

"'I will have Susan,' she cried, a-stamping her little bare foot. 'Tell her to come right now;' and she looked real proud like.

"'Susan ain't here; she's gone,' Ben said, kinder shamed. 'Guess you can say your prayers ter yerself this once, can't yer?' he asked.

"'Course not,' she said, her eyes big. 'There wouldn't be anyone to say: "God bless you, darling, and keep you;"' and that little under lip o' hers began ter tremble.

"I tell yer, boys, there come a lump in my throat so big, if it had been gold I'd 'a' been a rich man; and all of us was a-wishing we were back in camp, 'twas so mighty uncomfortable a-hearing that kid asking fer some one ter hear her prayers.

"Sudden she came further into the room and looked all round ter us men, and yer never seen such a pretty sight in all yer life as she made there. Her big blue eyes were filled with tears and her cheeks were pretty and pink, and her golden hair was all frowzled, and her little pink feet peeped out below her white gown, like Mayflowers when they shine through a snowdrift on a warm day. Everything was so black around she looked like a little white flower growing all alone in a clump er black stumps; and somehow I wished all o' a sudden that I wa'n't such a rough old chap. Thought it must have been nice ter had a kid-like that real friendly with me when I come home nights.

"Seemed as if she must have known what I was thinking about, 'cause she came up ter me, real confiding like, and put her little hand onter my knee, and said:

"'You'll hear me say my prayers, won't you?'

"I tell you that room was awful still, and I didn't dare look round ter see the fellers a-grinning at the thought of me a-hearing her say her prayers. Hadn't said my own for nigh onter twenty years.

"But she stood expectant like, and I tell yer, boys, I just couldn't say no. I'd 'a' rather had 'em all a-laughing at me forever than 'a' hurt that poor kid. Strange what fools men are sometimes, ain't it?

"'Well,' says I, 'go ahead; I'll listen.'

"Then she dropped down onter her knees, and clasped her little hands, and I waited fer her ter begin.

"'You must fold your hands, too,' she said, 'and get down on your knees side o' me.'

"'Oh, this'll do,' I said. 'I can hear you just as well this way, and I ain't very much used ter praying!'

"But she insisted, and so just cause I didn't know what else ter do, I got down on the floor, too.

"I can't seem ter remember very much what she said, only I know it ended: 'God bless everybody;' and then when she said amen, she didn't get up, but kinder waited.

"I looked round ter see what was up, and, if you'll believe me, three of them men were down on their knees, too, and one of 'em was crying like a baby.

"'Yer must say what she told yer to,' whispered Ben.

"Then I kind er recollected what she had said, and managed, with his helping, to say: 'God bless you, darling, and keep you,' and as I said it I meant it, too.

"She seemed satisfied then, and got up and shook hands with me; then when Bill held out his, she shook all round, and went off a-smilin' as happy as could be.

"'That's all there is ter it,' and Sam glanced [illegible] vacantly at his audience. 'But it's true, every word, and I'm proud er it, too. 'Tain't very often we kind er folks get a chance ter see angels, and yer don't never want ter miss it if yer do.'

There was a silence for a moment, then Sam got up and pushed back his stool and shuffled from the room.

"'That was a good yarn of his,' said one, as the door closed; and the others prepared to take their departure also.

"'But yer never would er thought it of him, would yer, now?' queried another.

One by one they filed out, and the landlord, barring the door behind them, stood looking vacantly at the empty chairs.

"'That was a good yarn,' he mused.—N. Y. Independent.

SUN TELEGRAPHY.

Heliograph an English Invention, But Much Improved by Americans.

One of the most practical and useful inventions of modern military science is the heliograph. This is an instrument by which signals are flashed from one station to another by the reflections of the sun upon a mirror, or system of mirrors, mounted on tripods. The invention of the heliograph belongs to England, and it has been used extensively in India and Egypt; but, like many other inventions, it has been greatly improved by American genius, so that the instrument now in use by our signal corps is considered by experts the most nearly perfect in the world.

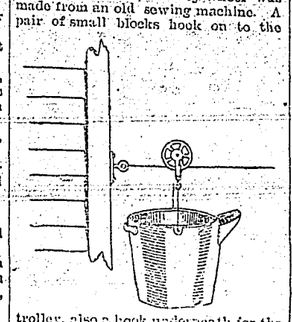
The west is the true home of the heliograph, and during Indian wars of the past it has been, says a writer in Kate Field's Washington, of immense service in flashing to headquarters every movement of the hostile redskins. Not only did it communicate information, but under the cross-fire of these mysterious sun signals the superstitious Indians became paralyzed with fear and imagined that their opponents were in league with evil spirits.

The reason the heliograph has been so successful in such places as Arizona in this country and in India and Egypt is because the atmosphere in these parts of the world is free of clouds almost all the year round. The distances covered by some of the heliograph stations are remarkable, fifty and sixty miles being considered nothing unusual. There are in this country two stations, one hundred and twenty-five miles apart, between which signals are flashed with great accuracy.

MILK PAIL TROLLEY.

How One Dairyman Saves Considerable Work and Annoyance.

I have a wire stretched from my stable to the dairy house for carrying milk. The wire is 75 yards long and of ¼-inch steel. A trolley wheel was made from an old sewing machine. A pair of small blocks hook on to the



trolley, also a hook underneath for the milk can. The wire is drawn taut to clear the ground in the center where a wire naturally sags. A boy 13 years old can thus care for 15 or 20 gallons of milk with ease. My wire has been in use 4 years and has been worn more by the children riding it than dispatching milk.—T. Parks, in Farm and Home.

FRESH DAIRY DOTS.

SKIMMILK can be fed profitably to the pig, calf or cow.

THE dairy supply houses use shipping boxes for print butter.

SKIMMILK is excellent for animals, partly because it is easily digestible.

THE temperature of the cream should be watched all through the churning, especially in hot weather.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made to do ten horse-power work something is going to break. Very often the hard-worked man coming from the field or the office will "bolt" his food in a few minutes which will take hours to digest. Then too, many foods are about as useful in the stomach as a keg of nails would be in a fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach refuses to do its work without the proper stimulus which it gets from the blood and nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready to break," because they do not get the nourishment they require from the blood, finally the ill-used brain is morbidly wide awake when the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the treatment of the stomach and the whole system brings to the busy man the full enjoyment of life and healthy digestion when he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to relieve a bilious stomach or after a too hearty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are tiny sugar-coated pills made of highly concentrated vegetable ingredients which relieve the stomach of all offending matters easily and thoroughly. They need only be taken for a short time to cure the biliousness, constipation and slothfulness, or torpor, of the liver; then the "Medical Discovery" should be taken in teaspoonful doses to increase the blood and enrich it. It has a peculiar effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels, toning up and strengthening them for all time. The whole system feels the effect of the pure blood coursing through the body and the nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not deadened, or put to sleep, as the so-called celery compounds and nerve mixtures do—but refreshed and fed on the food they need for health. If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any of the ills which come from impure blood and disordered stomach, you can *cure yourself* with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which can be obtained at any drug store in the country.

DANCED WITH A KING.

Two Little Americans at the Court of Christian of Denmark.

Virginia Yeaman Remnitz, in St. Nicholas, tells a true story of the adventures of two young Americans at the court of the king of Denmark. They were children of the American minister, and had been invited to a children's party at the palace. Here is what followed:

It was to Ellen a never-to-be-forgotten night. The crowds of happy children; the great room, brilliantly lighted; the strains of music; the presence of a real king and queen—all combined to make the scene a fairy land, wherein events took place which made Ellen feel herself a sort of fairy queen.

The king opened the ball with Ellen. Hardly understanding the honor, some sense of it nevertheless thrilled her childish heart. She could not even see his face, so tall was he, but his strong arms bore her around and around, she knew not how, for Ellen danced with as little precision and method as the leaves on a tree, or the ripples in a lake. Yet all through her being she felt that she was dancing with the king. It seemed but fitting, after that dance, to find herself seated on the sofa between the king and queen. With royal disregard to the claims of other small guests, and with regal indifference to the effect upon little Ellen, they lifted her up between them. She looked pretty, natural and unconscious, and was herself a little queen in all her ways! While Ellen sat there, too happy and pleased to feel proud, the other children danced on.

With no thought of imitating their elders in manner or motion, the young dancers abandoned themselves with childish freedom and simplicity to the enjoyment of the hour. These who had never been trained in the different steps adapted their movements to the promptings of happy hearts and light feet, and were as contented as the

"PLEASE, MR. KING, DON'T BOTHER ME; I'M SO SLEEPY."

others. And little Ellen rested comfortably between the king and queen until she was ready to dance again.

The evening wore on, and Ellen was overcome with weariness and sleep. Slipping away from the children, who now were whirling around in some dizzy game, she threw herself on a couch. Just as the scene grew misty to her eyes and the dazzling events of the evening began to weave themselves into the suggestion of a dream, she was roused by some one asking: "Where did you get your pretty pink slippers, Ellen?" and she opened her eyes. Why was the king sitting beside her and talking to her when she was so sleepy? She had a confused idea that he ought to put on his crown, and sit on a throne. "Please, Mr. King, don't bother me; I'm so sleepy!" and Ellen, turning her face upon royality, slipped away to her pleasing dreams. "Little Ellen, little Ellen," said the king, musingly, "it is not often I hear the truth so plainly told, and it is refreshing to my ears."

NOTICE NO. 8015.

Land Office at Montgomery Ala., May 26, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 6th, 1893, viz: Ernest S. Whisenant, Homestead entry, No. 24,015, for the Fraction (E½ Sec. 3, Tp. 11, south of R. 6, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Zachariah M. Sherbert, Sam Whisenant, Joseph L. Mann, William H. Gray, all of Markton, Ala.

H. PURCELL, Register.

jun6-6t.

JAPANESE WAR STORY.

How a Brave Little Bugler Rallied His Flying Comrades.

Every war brings out stories of heroism that last long after many other incidents of the conflict are forgotten. Boyish bravery in the heat and smoke of battle in particular is always told of, and seems to have more distinction than that of the older soldier who is trained to do his duty under all circumstances, as this New York Times says. Already from the Japan-China war has come a story of a brave little bugler that is likely to be told over and over again. It was on one of the battlefields, which have not been frequent in this war, when the Japanese troops were somewhat panic-stricken and were retreating before the Chinese, that the little bugler was mortally wounded. Stricken and dying as he was, the brave lad did not forget his duty. He saw the brave troops flying, and knew that the Chinese were gaining a victory. With splendid courage he raised himself, and grasping his bugle sounded a loud and stirring "charge." The troops heard and rallied under its message, charged valiantly in obedience to it, and the day was theirs. But the little bugler had died as they fought, and did not even know that his effort had been successful. His comrades knew, however, what he had done, and they bore him from the field in triumph, and already the "tale," a poem of honor, has been written in his memory, while his mother has arrayed herself in robes of state and honor, and wound her hair with flowers, the proudest woman in the empire, that her only son should have thus distinguished himself.

Rather Painful Introduction.

The happy faculty of smooth, impromptu speaking is not possessed by many. The lack of it often places speaker and subject at a disadvantage. A well-known lecturer, who had been invited to serve as a substitute, felt some nervousness, knowing he was to fill the place of a more noted man. This feeling was not diminished when he heard himself thus announced by the long-limbed, keen-eyed western farmer: "This 'ere is our substitute. I don't know what he can do. Time was short, an' we hed to take what we could git."

How Tommy Tells Time.

"My father," said the small boy to the woman who was calling on his mother, "is a great man. He knows what time it is without even looking at his watch."

"What do you mean, Tommy?" asked the visitor.

"Oh, when I holler out and ask him what time it is in the morning he always says it's time to get up. And when I ask him what time it is in the evening, he always says: 'Time to go to bed, Tommy.'"—The Wide World.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In Effect May 12, 1893.

[illegible]

Mobile and Birmingham Railway.

Timetable in effect March 1st 1893.

Northbound Daily—26	Stations	Southbound Daily—65
1 30 p m Lv	Mobile	Ar 12 50 p m
3 27 p m "	Mt Vernon	" 11 10 a m
3 40 p m "	Calvert	" 11 00 a m
4 20 p m "	Wagon	" 10 15 a m
4 30 p m "	Carson	" 10 07 a m
4 35 p m "	Jackson	" 9 57 a m
4 47 p m "	Glendon	" 9 47 a m
4 52 p m "	Walker Springs	" 9 42 a m
5 00 p m "	Nichols	" 9 40 a m
5 05 p m "	Chumsville	" 9 30 a m
5 15 p m "	Whatley	" 9 21 a m
5 20 p m "	Behrman	" 9 00 a m
5 30 p m "	Thomasville	" 8 41 a m
5 40 p m "	Atkinson	" 8 22 a m
5 45 p m "	Sunny South	" 8 23 a m
5 50 p m "	Pine Hill	" 8 17 a m
6 00 p m "	Arlington	" 8 02 a m
6 10 p m "	Catherine	" 7 38 a m
6 20 p m "	Gastonburg	" 7 32 a m
6 25 p m "	Alberta	" 7 21 a m
6 35 p m "	Safford	" 7 13 a m
6 40 p m "	Eleanor	" 7 02 a m
6 50 p m "	Marion Junction	" 6 45 a m
9 00 p m Ar	Selma	Lv 6 00 a m

Connections—At Selma, Ala., with Southern Railway, Western Railway of Alabama; Alabama River. At Mobile, Louisville & Nashville R. R. for New Orleans and all Texas points. Also Mobile & Ohio R. R. and Plant Steamship Line. At Marion Junction, Ala., for Marion; Newbern, Uniontown and Demopolis (branch lines) and to all points. Any information will be furnished on application to

L. A. BELL, G. P. A., Mobile, Ala.

Lightning struck one of the East & West telegraph poles near the residence of Capt. Hames, on Tuesday afternoon. A team of Jas. Williamon, standing in a few feet of the pole, became frightened and ran away, breaking the tongue of the wagon. No other damage was done.

The Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements $1 per square and one inch makes a square.

Local notices 10 cents per line.

Advertisements must be handed in Thursday or before to insure insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, - - - One Dollar.
Six Months, - - - Seventy-five Cents.
Three Months, - - - Forty Cents.

Subscription must invariably be paid in advance. No name will be booked unless money accompanies the order.

BOTH LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Items Cut to the Core so as That Runners May Read.

Minor Happenings of Special Interest to Home People.

Miss Annie Crook is in Talladega this week.

Miss Welch, of Selma, is a guest of Miss Hannah Crook.

Thomas Woodruff, of Piedmont was in Jacksonville Sunday.

Col. Sam'l Crook, of Anniston, spent Sunday in Jacksonville.

Gordon Frank is spending the week with his family, in Jacksonville.

Miss Mary Forney is attending the Chautauqua meeting in Talladega.

Jas. F. Henry, of Gadsden, was in Jacksonville, on business, Thursday.

Miss Emma Lyons, of Marietta, Ga., is the guest of the Misses Montgomery.

Hardwick Ruch, of Montgomery, came up Wednesday to see his wife and son.

Mrs. Jordan, of Anniston, was up a few days since visiting the family of Judge Crook.

W. D. Nisbet and Miss Annie Bush of Anniston, were here Friday visiting friends.

Miss Fannie Hammond is attending the Chautauqua meeting in Talladega this week.

Messrs. *Joe Johnson* and W. L. Parker, of Anniston, spent last Sunday with their friends in Jacksonville.

J. A. Gaboury has gone up to Bowling Green, Kentucky, to look after the building of an electric car line in that city.

Frank Woodruff, of Rome, Ga., spent part of last Sunday and Monday in the city. His was a business trip.

Howard W. Sexton, one of Anniston's most enterprising citizens, was a visitor to Jacksonville last Wednesday.

Misses Lillie and Minnie Weems went down to Talladega on Saturday afternoon to spend a week in attendance upon the Chautauqua.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah P. Mount will be preached at Mt. Moriah church—old Four Mile—on the second Sunday in September, by elder William Kidd.

We had a very pleasant call from Rev. W. O. Horton last Tuesday. He is now serving his fourth year on the Alexandria circuit, and is very popular with all his churches.

Death of James Hames.

James Hames, son of Capt. W. M. Hames, who has been quite ill from the effects of fever for the past three weeks, breathed his last Friday morning, July 19, 1895.

He had been in Selma for several months and came home from there sick, and continued to grow worse up to the time of his death.

He was a young man of noble impulses, and made friends of all his associates. Was energetic, honest, polite, courteous, true to his friends and had one characteristic which was notably commendable, and that was his devotion to his mother. It seemed to be the effort of his life to relieve his mother of all the burdens possible, and to make her comfortable and happy. No grander instinct can enter the heart of a young man than loyalty and devotion to his mother, and James Hames possessed this to an unusual degree.

It is always sad to see one called away who has just entered manhood, and the family of the deceased has the sympathy of the entire community in this hour of bereavement, and the loved ones of the deceased can be consoled with the knowledge of the fact that the deceased was happy in the last hour, and passed over the river without a murmur.

Green M. Crook, who has been located at Orange, Tex., for the past two years, spent Sunday in Jacksonville. His friends will be happy to learn that he will spend the month of August in this city.

Don Smyly, who has been spending the winter in the state of Florida, with a purpose of permanently settling there, has returned to Jacksonville. Don says Florida is a fine country, but it is out classed by Alabama.

Miss Jessie Wood, who has been in Atlanta for the past year, is here to attend the marriage of her cousin and will probably spend the summer in Jacksonville. She has made a name for herself as an accomplished pianist, and was selected, on account of her eminent fitness for the position, as the accompanist at the Chautauqua, recently held in Atlanta. The newspapers of that city spoke of her work in terms of highest praise, and the Atlanta public was delighted with her playing.

Sam Jones will preach in Talladega at the Chautauqua building, on tomorrow—Sunday, July 21. The E. W. R. R., will run a special train, such as was run to hear Talmage on Wednesday. It will leave Jacksonville at 7.00 a. m., and leave Talladega on the return trip at whatever hour passengers desire. Fare for round trip, 35 cents.

County Treasurer's Report

TO

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

F. M. Treadaway, County Treasurer, in account with Calhoun County.

TO CASH RECEIVED.

From Jan. 1, 95 to June 30, 1895.	To am't paid by D. Z. Goodlett T. C. on county taxes,	17994 75
	To am't paid E. F. Crook, Judge of Probate on License and Redemption of Land.	2019 51
	To am't paid on Solicitors fees,	136 75
	" " " for dust coal,	45
	" " " by A. H. Shepperd, Cl'k City Court Anniston, on Jury tax fees,	17 00
	To am't paid by A. H. Shepperd Cl'k on F. and F. F.	142 17
	To am't paid by E. F. Crook, on Co F. and F. F.	77 57
	To am't paid by Jno. Purifoy State Auditor on Solicitors fees refunded to Fine and Forfeiture Fund	565 89
	Total	$21284 09

BY CASH PAID OUT

By am't Transferred to road fund	6760 37
By am't paid on F and F claims of County	254 45
By am't paid on F and F claims of A C C	470 85
By am't paid on all other County and City Court Claims	12102 21
By am't to balance	1396 21
Total	$21284 09

Examined by the court and found correct. July 8th 1895.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct report to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. M. TREADAWAY.
County Treasurer.

F. M. Treadaway, County Treasurer, in account with Fine and Forfeiture Fund

TO CASH RECEIVED.

From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1895.	To am't paid by E. F. Crook Judge of Probate	77 57
	To am't paid by Jno Purifoy on Solicitors fees refunded	565 89
	Total	$643 47

BY CASH PAID OUT.

By am't paid on F and F Claims	251 45
By am't of balance on hand	389 02
Total	$643 47

Examined by the court and found correct. July 8th 1895.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct report to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. M. TREADAWAY,
County Treasurer.

F. M. Treadaway, County Treasurer, in account with Road Fund of Calhoun County.

TO CASH RECEIVED.

From Jan. 1 95 to June 30 1895.	To am't transferred from general account	$ 5758 32
	Overdrawn	1002 05
	Total	$ 6760 37

BY CASH PAID OUT

By am't paid on road claims	$ 6760 37
Total	$ 6760 37

Examined by the court and found correct. July 8th 1895.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct report to the best of knowledge and belief. F. M. TREADAWAY.
County Treasurer.

Mr. Ralph Mattison gave a lawn party, at the home of his sister, Mrs. C. R. Stewart, on Wednesday evening, complimentary to the young ladies visiting in the city. The beautiful lawn was filled with happy young folks, and the evening was greatly enjoyed by all.

A horse kicked H. S. Shafer, of the Freemyer House, Middleburg, N. Y. on the knee, which laid him up in bed and caused the knee joint to become stiff. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did, and in two days was able to be around. Mr. Shafer has recommended it to many others and says it is excellent for any kind of a bruise or sprain. This same remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism.

Entered at Post Office

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1837. JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1895. VOLUME 59.

COUNTY NEWS

From All Over Calhoun

Minor Happenings of the Week

GATHERED BY THE REPUBLICAN'S ABLE CORPS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

PIEDMONT.

Miss Cora Cheney, of Marietta, Ga., is the guests of her sister, Mrs. Eubanks.

Miss Berta Yeatman returned, on Saturday last, from Heflin.

Miss Maggie Stucky, of Oxford, is visiting Miss Lu Elgin.

Mr. Henry B. Glover, of Merrelton, has moved up to Piedmont Springs, and will take summer boarders.

Mr. John Barlow and family have been up at Wheeler's Springs for some time.

Miss Fannie Palmer visited Mrs. Barlow at Piedmont Springs last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Worthington, of Griffin, Ga., visited the Misses Williams last week.

Miss Florence Harbin is spending awhile at Noah, Cherokee county, with her sister, Mrs. Dr. Morgan.

C. P. Youmans and family, of Rock Run, visited the family of R. S. Steele on Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Burns, of Nashville, Tenn., who has been spending a couple of months with her daughter, Mrs. Witherspoon, of the Seminary, returned to her home on Friday.

Walter Woolf and Jim Wilkerson, two homesick boys, returned from Texas last week.

Walter Sharp drove over to Cedar Bluff on Sunday, and returned on Monday, accompanied by his sister, Miss Gertie, who has been visiting relatives.

Mrs. J. W. Woodruff has accepted the position of music teacher in Spring Lake college, in Jefferson Co., and will take charge of that department in September. Her friends regret her leaving very much.

Mr. E. Frizell, who has been in Atlanta working on Exposition building for some time, came over to see his family last week.

Mrs. S. R. Wilkerson, of Jacksonville, visited relatives in our town last week.

Mrs. R. G. Craig is visiting her mother, Mrs. Phillips, in Chattanooga.

The Misses Moody went down to Talladega Sunday, to to hear Sam Jones, and staid over a couple of days with relatives and friends.

Miss Fannie Holcomb has gone out near Jenkins to take charge of a summer school. Country teachers must be in demand as she had solicitations to teach at three other places.

Work on the Methodist parsonage is moving on rapidly, and it will probably be completed by the time Rev. J. W. Bradford and family return from their visit to Mississippi.

Mrs. Randall, of Rockmart, came down on Monday, to visit her daughters, Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Daily.

Mrs. Ferguson left on Tuesday, for Birmingham, to join her husband. They make that their future home.

The money question is the all absorbing theme at this place, as at others.

Silver up, silver down,
Silver all around the town;
Silver here, silver there,
Silver floats upon the air;
But, ah! it soars so very high
Not a silver dime have I.

(Same here. Editors.)

OXFORD.

I heard the Bryan-Bush debate last Saturday at Anniston, and I am like all other free coinage of silver democrats, well pleased with the outcome. That Mr. Bush made one of the very best speeches that could be made on his side of the question, all are ready to admit. But let me tell you, when a y set of men rely on convincing those who advocate the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by telling them that ignorance of the money question causes them the desire for more primary money, and that indolence and laziness on the part of the masses prevents them from having all the money they want, it is poor logic and won't go worth a cent; and it didn't take Mr. Bryan but fifteen minutes to knock Mr. Bush's one and three-quarters-hour speech into thin air, very thin.

Don't it make a free born American citizen of the great United States feel small to be told by the wise and prudent salaried gold bugs that all the leading nations of the world are on a gold basis, and as a consequence, the United States must follow suit? Just as well have said when this government was established that all the leading nations of the world were under monarchial forms of government, therefore the United States must have a king or an emperor or a czar. In fact, it was urged at that time that a republican form of government was not a stable government, and we must, as the Israelites demanded, have a king over us to be like the other nations. However, the republican craze went through all right, and in the language of the republican party, "It is the best government the world ever saw, notwithstanding it does not suit the leading nations of the world," I take it: If we could establish and maintain a republican form of government for over a hundred years, which has grown greater and stronger from its foundation till now, and bids fair to grow greater and stronger for all time to come, despite the combined powers of the leading nations of the world, we can certainly regulate our money matters to our own liking; and the idea of the United States not being able to have a bimetallic standard of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 because other nations will not or can not, is calculated to cause any one to think less of his country than any American citizen should. As well say we were able to build a republican form of government house, but we must inquire of the leading nations of the world to find out what sort of furniture to put in it. Bosh, just lots of bosh.

SAM SLIM.

MORRISVILLE.

The weather continues wet and warm and there are a great many farmers not done laying by their crops. There will not be more than two-thirds the amount of corn made in this settlement this year that was made last. The cotton stalk is large enough but the fruit is lacking; and if the August crop is not large the crop will be short this year.

Mr. J. J. Reeves, of Lincoln, came up to-day after some machinery. He reports crops short in his settlement. And says that nearly everybody in his part of the country is in favor of free coinage of silver.

Esq. E. J. Haynie denies the report circulated about him some time ago saying that he had been plowing. He says that he is not guilty of the charge and is not going to be. Well, the next thing in order is an apology, which is hereby cheerfully made. We beg his pardon for reporting him incorrectly, asking him to forgive us and remember it against us no more forever.

JENKINS.

We are having fine weather, and our farmers are about to get through work in their crops.

There have been several cases of flux here this week, but not serious. I fear we will have to refrain from eating the bountiful supply of vegetables and fruit for a while.

There is a crew of surveyors camped near our village. Suppose they are getting up a map of our country, and also prospecting for minerals.

S. T. Mote is happy. It's a bouncing boy.

Another couple of our young folks made happy last Saturday. Robert N. Mosely and Miss Mamie Bagley were united in matrimony by Rev. G. F. Potter, near White Plains. They did not let home folks know about it. May joy go with them and peace behind them.

We regret the necessity of having to leave out several of our county correspondent's letters this week.

ALEXANDRIA.

The Sunday School Convention, held at Mt. Zion last Saturday and Sunday, was well attended and in every way a success.

Quite a party of Alexandrians attended the Chautauqua in Talladega last week.

Miss Addie Hammond has returned home after spending a few days with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hanna, of Oxford, have been visiting relatives here.

Mr. Armstrong, of the Oxford Echo, was among the visitors to the Sunday School Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bolling, with their daughters, Misses Flake and Willie Eppie, were visiting friends here this week.

Miss Mary Davis, of Gadsden, is visiting friends at this place.

Mr. Sam D. Dean, of Spartanburg, S. C., is visiting his grand parents.

Miss Lula Pelham, of Atlanta, is the guest of Miss Pearl Williams.

Mrs. S. W. Crook and Mr. H. J. Dean, Jr., spent last week with relatives in Cedartown, Ga.

Mr. Kirby Woodruff made a flying visit to Birmingham this week.

Mr. John Williams, of Anniston, spent Sunday here with his parents.

Mr. Sax and Miss Markenstein were early visitors to Alexandria Sunday, having come from Anniston in less than an hour, on their wheels.

A party of young people enjoyed a delightful "straw ride" to Sulphur Springs Tuesday evening.

CHOCCOLOCCO.

I have thought you and your paper and other advocates of free coinage of silver were undaty concerned about having silver restored to free coinage. Being in favor of gold, and thinking the gold standard was best for the country, and believing that Grover Cleveland was a man above all men in the Democratic party, I simply trusted to his honor and judgment, and did not, and would not, investigate for myself. But as the silver men were so liberal in Anniston as to allow a reply to Mr. Bryan, I decided that I would hear the discussion.

In Mr. Bryan's speech he asserted, and verified his assertions by the records themselves, that during the hard times which we have had for the past two years, that capitalists in the north and east have made money, and tax valuations in the money centres have increased, while we have had a fearful decline in valuations in the south and west. This was in Mr. Bryan's first speech. I expected Capt. Bush to knock all this into atoms. But to my surprise, he made no attempt to answer it.

It was hard for me to get my consent to change my position, but but my props were so completely knocked out by Mr. Bryan, and he showed so plainly the operation of free coinage from away in 1790 to 1873, that I am compelled, as an honest man, to exclaim that I think the free coinage of silver is best for the south, and you may now put me down as a free coinage "demagogue."

Miss Nobie Whorton has gone to her home near Ladiga.

Misses Maggie, Maggie and Nannie Whiteside, of White Plains, went to Talladega to hear Sam Jones, and will stop over at this place to be at the Talladega Presbytery, which convenes here next Friday.

Rev. John Duncan, of Gadsden, has come over a few days before the opening of the Presbytery to visit Rev. M. G. Milligan.

Mrs. Jones, nee Miss Lida Davis, the accomplished daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Davis, will be here Wednesday to spend the summer.

D. F. Weaver, of Weavers, came over a few days since and brought a wagon load of wheat to the mill of Downing and Morris. This is one of the best merchant mills in the state, and gets wheat to grind from six different counties.

Frank Woodruff, of Rome, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. A. B. Scarbrough.

Lindsay Scarbrough has gone to traveling for the Parmalee Library Association.

J. E. Downing has two of the finest hogs in the country. They will weigh over three hundred pounds.

Rev. Mr. Jones, of Heflin, filled his appointment at this place last Sunday.

Mrs. Lucy Davis has returned home after a visit of several days in Anniston.

BRUNER.

The health of this section is good.

Mrs. John McCain and daughter, of Dry Valley, were visiting in Bruner last Saturday and Sunday.

Mess. Sam and Will McCain were guests at the Bruner hotel last Sunday.

Rev. W. D. Vinson filled his appointment at the Sulphur Springs Baptist church last Sunday.

It still rains around here somewhere every day.

Upland corn is fine, while the bottoms are partly drowned out.

Mr. Simon Turner is in Bruner to-day

We are for silver.

16 to 1.

BRYAN AND BUSH.

DISCUSS THE FINANCIAL QUESTION BEFORE LARGE AUDIENCE.

Both Made Able Speeches and Both Sides Claim to be Satisfied with the Result.

The opera house in Anniston was crowded to overflowing last Saturday to hear Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Hon. T. G. Bush, of Anniston, discuss the following question: "Should the U. S. immediately restore the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio, 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other country?"

J. J. Willett, Esq., who was chairman of the meeting, introduced the distinguished Nebraskan.

When Mr. Bryan walked to the front of the stage he was received with deafening applause, and it was soon seen that not less than ninety per cent of those present were with the gifted young western statesman in demanding that silver should be restored to its time honored and rightful position as a money metal.

Hon. T. G. Bush was introduced by John B. Knox, Esq., and his friends gave him an ovation, as an expression of their appreciation of his presence to meet in discussion a man who is recognized as one of the most eloquent, and one of the most forceful speakers among the public men of this country.

To hear the account of this discussion as given by a man who favors the single gold standard you would be led to believe that Mr. Bryan's speech was full of theory and sophistry, and that Mr. Bush's speech abounded in facts and figures, and that it carried conviction to the mind of all persons who were not blind and deaf with prejudice.

To hear the men who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, you must believe that Mr. Bush was very easy game for the eagle orator of the west, and that the verdict of any fair jury would be, from the argument, that silver should at once be restored to its free and unlimited coinage.

These statements are based on assertions which we have heard on the streets, and statements which we have seen in the newspapers.

As an example, we quote the following from our gold standard neighbor, the Hot Blast:

"The speech of Mr. Bryan was full of theory and sophistry, and the kind of oratoral eloquence that momentarily delights but cannot stand before the light of reason and research. He went through a long string of generalities and propositions, but we defy his admirers to show one single point he made to sustain his position.

The speech of Mr. Bush contained a long line of pointed and impressive argument. He proved that it was the policy of the present administration to maintain the parity of all moneys. The inevitable tendency of the policy of the free silverites would be to destroy it.

Had the decision of the question been left to a committee of unbiased and unprejudiced men we feel sure their conclusion would have been that the United States SHOULD NOT immediately return to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

In contrast with the above from the Hot Blast, we give following criticism of the debate from the Birmingham State:

"Mr. Bryan was received with thunderous applause, and it appeared that the people from Postmaster-Editor Smith's own balliwick were already in favor of free silver.

Mr. Bryan, in opening, said he was sorry, for one reason, that he had missed his appointment here on July 4th, but for another reason he was glad of it, because now the people would have an opportunity to hear both sides of the question. For an hour and a half he electrified his hearers with his sound arguments and eloquent delivery.

When Mr. Bryan finished his masterly speech the applause was deafening. The people fairly went wild with enthusiasm which lasted some minutes.

While Mr. John B. Knox was introducing Mr. Bush, many people left the hall but still a large part of the audience remained. Mr. Bush was given a hearty welcome but it was not a spontaneous outburst of approval. Mr. Bush's delivery was in marked contrast to Mr. Bryan's. He spoke in a straightforward, business-like way in which there was very little business knowledge of the currency question displayed. For an hour and three-quarters he discussed every question imaginable except the question at issue. It was the most labored tiresome, sophomorical effort that ever an audience endured. The audience was cold and clammy, and greeted his eloquent periods with long and prolonged silence. The only applause he ever got was from a few of his friends on the stage, and by actual count two people in the audience.

Long before Mr. Bush's time was up it became evident that he had talked out, and was merely talking against time. During his entire speech he did not attempt to answer a single one of Mr. Bryan's questions or propositions.

The real treat of the day came when Mr. Bryan arose to reply. He went at Mr. Bush like a whirlwind, and the audience was given an oratorical treat, such as the people heard in Mobile when Mr. Clarke was so badly worsted. The audience fairly went wild and shook the building with their tumultuous applause."

Now, the truth is, Mr. Bush is one of Alabama's ablest business men, is a good talker, had studied this question thoroughly, and made as good a speech on the gold standard side as could be made by any distinguished gentleman in this country who holds views in common with his. He is not the orator as is Mr. Bryan, and there is not that magnetism about his delivery that characterizes all Bryan's speeches. In this, Bryan had the advantage of him. Bryan also had the advantage of having a very large majority of the audience with him. And while it was perfectly clear to our mind that Mr. Bryan had on his side all the facts to show that it was to the interest of this country to restore to silver a free and unlimited coinage, of course our gold standard friends will take issue with us on this point.

In Mr. Bryan's opening speech he laid down the following propositions, which he defended by facts and figures, and called upon Mr. Bush to admit or deny them:

1. The volume of real money should increase with the increase of population and industry.

2. If the volume of money does not increase with population and industry, the purchasing power of each dollar will rise.

3. An increase in the purchasing power of a dollar is a pecuniary advantage to the capitalist classes.

4. The capitalistic classes favor a gold standard because it is of pecuniary advantage to them and not because they feel an unselfish interest in the welfare of mankind.

5. No prominent man or body of men are advocating free coinage of silver at any ratio other than 16 to 1.

6. International bimetallism is a fraud and not seriously desired by the opponents of free coinage.

7. This nation is great enough to legislate for its own people on any question.

8. The United States has the legal right to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in silver and should exercise that right and render unnecessary the issue of bonds to buy gold.

9. The gold standard plan includes the retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes by an issue of gold bonds.

10. The gold standard plan also includes the making of silver full a limited legal tender.

SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN,

ALABAMA'S GREATEST STATEMAN, A SUMMARY OF WHOSE GRIFFIN SPEECH IS PUBLISHED IN THIS ISSUE.

MERRELLTON.

Mr. H. B. Glover has opened the Piedmont Springs hotel this week. This is a very healthful resort, and no more pleasant place can be found these hot days. Some of the valley people picnicked there on the 23rd.

Rev. T. L. Nisbet filled his regular appointments at Piedmont Springs church on last Saturday and Sunday, and preached two very able sermons. He is a promising young minister and we wish him God speed in his Christian duties, both as shepherd of his flock, and in showing sinners the way.

Our travelling prayer meeting has located itself near Dr. Glover's. Rev P. S. Mullino will preach at that place on the night of July 27th.

J. P. Howlett and P. Y. Murphy will begin gin repairing on July 29. They are both experienced workmen in their line, and guarantee their work.

B. D. Plexco is still on the sick list, but is a little improved.

Mrs. West of Hokes' Bluff, is visiting here this week.

Watermelons and peaches are both getting ripe.

TREDEGAR.

Corn crops are good in our section but cotton is sorry as a whole.

Mr. As. Bonds has one of the best crops to be found anywhere, and he deserves great credit for it. He only has two oxen with which to work. There is a great deal in the man and his backbone.

Our Tredegar snake has gone into winter quarters.

Tredegar comes to the front with a good prayer meeting.

There will be a childrens' day at Friendship church Thursday before the first Sunday in August. A good program has been arranged, and everybody is invited to come and bring their dinner. Rev. B. B. Nunnelly will be present and deliver an address upon Sunday School work.

L. C. McGinnis, of Rock Springs, spent Sunday with his father's family.

$4500 More Asked

Of W. C. Cross in the Fulton Transaction

W. W. BRANDON, A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF CHEROKEE, PLACED BEHIND THE BARS.

He Surrenders Cross Note of $4500 And is Released.

There have been other, and sensational developments in the Fulton swindle, since our last issue.

On last Saturday morning a tall, stout, black haired man, wearing a sack coat and broad brimmed white hat, giving his name as W. W. Brandon, of Cherokee county, walked into the store of Messrs Crow Bros., and asked Mr. Jeff Crow to introduce him to Mr. Ide, Cashier of the Tredegar National Bank. Mr. Crow, who had known Brandon several years ago, went to the bank with him and introduced him to Mr. Williams,—Mr. Ide being away at the time.

Brandon produced a note, signed by W. C. Cross and his wife, payable to W. W. Brandon and others, for the sum of $4,500. Handing it to Williams he asked if the bank would discount same. Williams glanced at the note, and surmising that something was wrong, said to him that Mr. Ide had charge of that department of their business, and that he would turn the matter over to him when he came in.

Meantime John Rowland had learned of the stranger's presence, and by methods, peculiar to that festive officer, he had found out that a note was held by Brandon against Uncle Billy Cross and that he was trying to trade the note to the bank. Rowland sent a message to Cross telling him to hasten to town, and taking a position at the door of the bank, he awaited for Brandon to finish his business with Mr. Ide. As soon as Ide came in he told Brandon that he could not handle the note, and as Brandon left the bank building he met and was introduced to Mr. Rowland.

He said to Rowland that a letter written by him to the sherifl of Cherokee county was the cause, in part, of his visit to Jacksonville, and said that he desired a conversation with him. Rowland invited him to his office. Brandon said that he had read Rowland's letter asking McConnell, of Cherokee, to arrest Fulton, and asking about himself (Brandon) and he thought it best that he should come to Jacksonville and see what turn affairs had taken. Producing the note, he asked Rowland if he knew the parties whose names were signed to it. On receiving an affirmative answer he said that he had been at considerable expense in making the deal by which that note had been secured, and that if the parties were responsible, he proposed to have his money. He then told Rowland that he had sold Cross' land for $25,000, and that the note was given to him by Cross and wife to secure his commission as agent.

He asked Rowland if the parties were responsiblebeing; told that Cross was worth $6.000, he again said that he would collect the note.

Meanwhile, Mr. Cross had arrived on the scene, and learning the trend of affairs, he immediately swore out a warrant for Mr. Brandon as an accomplice of the man Fulton in his fraudulent scheme.

The officers went over to the Iron Queen hotel, where the real estate agent was stopping, and striking his name from the hotel register, placed it upon the register of Mr. Will Clark, who keeps the handsom brick structure at the foot of the hill.

Brandon kept the wires warm, and on Monday morning a number of his friends from Cherokee county came over to make bond for him.

After some discussion of the matter, it was agreed by the friends of Brandon that he would relinquish all claims to the note, if, in return, Uncle Billy would withdraw his prosecution. This was agreed to, the case was not prossed, and that evening Uncle Billy Cross and his good wife sat down in peace of mind to a good warm supper at their little home five miles west of here, while W. W. Brandon and his friends, somewhat sadder, perhaps, than Mr. and Mrs. Cross, were hastening away to their expectant acquaintances in Cherokee.

HON. W. H. DENSON

ON THE QUESTION OF FINANCE.

He Makes an Able and Unique Address, and then Takes a Vote.

By invitation, Hon. W. H. Denson addressed the people of Calhoun county in the court house in Jacksonville last Saturday during the session of the county alliance, on the question of finance.

His speech was able, unique, and interesting. It abounded in facts, figures, eloquence, wit and humor.

He opened his speech by saying that the people after listening to him could call him what they pleased; but that he was to day just what he had always been—a Democrat, and that he was to-day advocating the doctrine of finance as held by Washington, Jackson and Jefferson. That he had never changed his position, but that he was the same kind of a democrat to-day that he was during the days of Houston, and that no man could rightfully charge him with inconsistency. That it was the gold standard fellows who were inconsistent, and who had shifted their position.

Here he stated that he saw a number of gold standard men present, and if there was present a man who was a Democrat four years ago and then opposed the free coinage of silver, he would like for him to rise. No one got up. Then he stated that such a man could not be found in Alabama. That the men who were Democrats four years ago and now favored the gold standard, had had simply deserted a doctrine as favored by Jefferson and opposed by Hamilton. That they had simply been led astray by Cleveland.

He then went into a lengthy discussion showing why it was to the interest of this country to have the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

At the close of this speech he asked all those to rise who believed in the financial doctrine as held by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, and who favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. All but three in the court house stood up on this proposition, showing that out of the large crowd present, there were only three who favored the single gold standard.

JOINT DISCUSSION.

BETWEEN CLARK AND STALLINGS.

On the Silver Question in Anniston, Aug. 6.

The people of Calhoun county certainly have the opportunity to become informed on the most vital question now before the American people.

The best plan to arrive at the truth of any question is to hear both sides presented in joint debate.

Last Saturday the people had the pleasure of hearing the silver question discussed in Anniston by two gentlemen who presented their respective sides as ably and forcefully as is possible for them to be presented.

On August the 6th, the people will again have the opportunity of hearing a joint discussion on the silver question in Anniston between Congressman Clark and Congressman Stallings, two of Alabama's distinguished citizens.

Mr. Stallings will take the position that the United States should at once restore to silver a free and unlimited coinage. Mr. Clark will speak in favor of the present system—the single gold standard.

The discussion will be interesting and instructive, and all who desire to be thoroughly informed on this great question, should hear this discussion.

Our Hats are Off.

Hon. S. B. Trapp, of Anniston, than whom no other man in the United States has better judgment, handed in a dollar last week to swell the bank account of this paper, with the statement that we were making the REPUBLICAN the best weekly in Alabama.

All we can say at present is, that Mr. Trapp is a scholar and a gentleman, and knows a good thing when he sees it. But just wait until he makes another of those fine speeches of introduction, for which he now gets fifty dollars, and we will then even up with him.

The Republican

Official Journal of Calhoun County.

AYERS & CROOK,
Editors and Publishers.

Entered at the post office at Jacksonville, Ala., as second class matter.

SATURDAY JULY 27, 1895.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Established in 1837, is the OFFICIAL JOURNAL of Calhoun, one of the largest and wealthiest counties in Alabama, and in which are located the towns of Jacksonville, Anniston, Oxford, Oxanna and Piedmont.

CIRCULATION.

It has a larger guaranteed county circulation in Calhoun than any other paper.

TO ADVERTISERS

The subscribers of the REPUBLICAN are the best people in the county,—a class of people with whom it pays to advertise. Than it there is no better advertising medium in this section of Alabama.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Carlisle and His Republican Policy.

No one, we presume will for a moment deny that, if Mr. Carlisle had, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by law, paid the government notes in both silver and gold, instead of gold alone, our immense bonded indebtedness would never have been created.

Yet a confiding constituency were unwilling to impute to him selfish or unpatriotic motives, or believe that he who had so long been a faithful tribune and trusted sentinel of the people was capable of becoming a particeps criminis in an arch conspiracy—the success of which would overturn and destroy party theories and traditions, in the defense of which, he had devoted the best energies of his life. Although his attitude as Senator and his position as a cabinet official are the very refinement of inexplicable inconsistency, yet we have been reluctant to relinquish our confidence in his honesty of purpose in the administration of his exalted and responsible trust. Since reading, however, an extract from the treasurers report, published in the Birmingham State of July 20, inst., we are confounded, beyond measure, by the disclosures it makes. The extract is in the following words and figures:—

"Treasury Department.

"Office of the Secretary.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1893.

"In further response to the the resolution, I have to say, that recently gold coin has been presented to the office of this department and silver dollars asked in exchange therefor, and that the exchange was not made for the reason that the silver dollars in the treasury at the time were required, under the provision of the law relating to the currency, to be held in the treasury to cover outstanding silver certificate treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1860. At present the department would not and could not exchange silver dollars for gold coin if requested to do so by holders of gold for the same reason. But if the condition of the funds of the treasury were such as to afford a margin of silver dollars in excess of silver certificates and treasury notes outstanding, such change would be made. Respectfully yours,

"J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary."

Here we have the remarkable spectacle of a trusted servant of the people, and an exalted cabinet officer, after declaring that greenbacks, treasury notes and even silver certificates must be redeemed in gold in order to sustain the credit of the government, and maintain a parity between gold and silver, and silver be kept locked up in the vaults of the national treasury and forbidden to perform its legal function, in the co-work of redemption; refusing to exchange silver for gold, because he says the law required him to keep the silver dollars in the treasury to cover outstanding silver certificates and treasury notes. When a syndicate of Wall Street capitalists resolve to loot the treasury and exhaust the gold reserve, in order to force the government to issue bonds to further burden an impoverished and tax ridden people, and increase the power of aggregated capital—which we are told already has the government by the leg—Mr. Carlisle in the exercise of his discretion thinks it his duty, (not to the people) to pay gold, over the counter of the federal treasury, in redemption of the government obligations, but to exchange silver for gold would be criminal and unpardonable assumption of official authority.

The Scottish bard, who embalmed in song the frailties of human nature, gave the world a warning and an admonition, which might be profitably heeded, even in measuring up American statesmanship of the nineteenth century, in the expressive sentiment.

"Och! mankind is unco weak,
"And little to be trusted;
"When self the wavering balance
seeks,
"'Tis rarely right adjusted."

Let the people, in the exercise of dispassionate judgment say whether Mr. Carlisle is a factor in the conspiracy to destroy silver and fasten the REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL POLICY OF MONOMETALISM upon this country, and thereby destroy the democratic party—the last refuge, and the only asylum of popular sovereignty and civil and religious liberty.

A Calamity Howler.

The Montgomery Advertiser, ever since it changed its support from the democratic financial policy of bimetallism, to the republican policy of monometallism, has never ceased to cry, "calamity howler," at every organ that asserted that money was scarce or times hard, and that dared to suggest as a remedy, the restoration of silver as a primary money metal. To such assertions she would invariably reply by saying that times were improving, and prices were getting better, and new industries were being put in operation, and that nobody but a chronic "calamity howler" could dare deny her statements.

Acquaintances of the Advertiser began to believe that she was really as crazy as she talked, and on all sides, expressions of sympathy were heard. Suddenly, however, that paper has regained its senses, and evidently awaked to a realization of the condition of things. Of all the calamity howlers on this terrestrial ball, the Advertiser is THE howler. Hear her.

WHAT IS LACKING!

Have Montgomery's citizens lost all energy! It seems almost an impossibility to get a contribution towards any public undertaking. Requested to contribute the small sum of $1,000 towards an Alabama exhibit at Atlanta, it has not yet been subscribed and at present there is no indication that it will be. Asked to take $100,000 worth of stock in a railroad that will open up a vast tributary territory and augment the commercial business many times that amount yearly, and knowing that the building of the road depends upon this stock being taken, the capitalists of the city take no action. An effort is made to build a cotton mill by popular subscription and after weeks of hard work, about 25 per cent. of the amount necessary is secured. And so it goes on, plenty of grandiloquent resolutions and plenteous offering of moral support, but a dearth of money.

This explains itself. The people of Montgomery are aware of the fearful stringency. They know money is scarce. They desire to foster certain enterprises, but find it difficult to do so, even though they well know that they would be benefited by them. Lack of money is the matter, and though they express themselves as in thorough sympathy with these enterprises they have, as yet been unable to raise the money to secure them.

For the first time in the memory of man the people of Montgomery have been accused of having a lack of energy. And who is the accuser? None other than the Advertiser, the paper that has been kept alive by those very people it now calumniates. But for the energy of these people the Advertiser would have long since been dead, buried and consigned to the safe keeping of oblivion. Now, that they cannot and do not by their actions and with their purses, aid her in upholding her extravagant claims for the present oppressive policy of our Shermanized democratic administration, she becomes at once a slanderer of them. It is high time that the Advertiser should shut up. It has shown itself so thoroughly inconsistent and wholly unreliable that its utterances draw upon its former friends for expressions of pity and contempt.

JOHN T. MORGAN

His Great Speech at Griffin

He Lifts His Voice For a Double Standard.

HE SHOWS THE DEMOCRACY HAS TIME AND AGAIN FAVORED SILVER'S REMONETIZATION.

AND THAT THE GOLD STANDARD HAS BEEN FAVORED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

A Single Standard Hurts the Poor and Benefits the Rich.—The Democratic Doctrine is that of Free Silver.

Alabama's greatest statesman, Senator John T. Morgan, delivered before the convention at Griffin last week one of the ablest speeches yet delivered in the United States on the question of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

It is a speech which should be read by all men, and we give it in full below for the benefit of the readers of the REPUBLICAN.

In commenting on this great speech the Atlanta Constitution says editorially:

No one can read the great speech of Senator John T. Morgan delivered at Griffin yesterday without feeling that it is something out of the ordinary—without perceiving that it belongs to those epoch-making speeches which the people in the old days were accustomed to hear fall from the lips of their great men whenever an emergency threatened their party or the republic.

Those who heard Senator Morgan's speech had the benefit of his own personal magnetism, supplemented by the enthusiasm of the occasion. And yet it is a speech that retains even in cold type the dignified simplicity, the earnestness and the eloquence that marked its delivery. The very style of it is impressive, owing to the fact that the man who conceived and uttered its sentiments, who combined its facts and gave life and form to its arguments, is a man of the people, a democrat tried and true, a leader who has never deserted his people in the emergencies of war and reconstruction, nor in the contingencies that have followed peace.

We do not pause now to contrast the record and career of John T. Morgan with those of John G. Carlisle. It is enough to say that Mr. Carlisle did not stand with the southern people during the war, and that he does not stand with them now. At both these points the record of John T. Morgan is traversed by that of John G. Carlisle. Morgan was a leader during the war, a most devoted leader during the dark days of reconstruction, and an unselfish leader in the present emergency.

Today he is the Nestor of southern democracy, its prophet and its leader. It is left to him to refer to the history of the party to show how the demand for the restoration of silver has become a part of the democratic creed, and how the party, in defending the rights of the people, has time and again placed all its machinery, all its resources and all its power behind this demand to restore silver to the place from which it was outlawed by republican legislation. In his great speech he lifts up his voice in behalf of the only true democratic doctrine which declares for gold and silver as the only constitutional currency—a doctrine that is not western nor southern, but truly and entirely democratic—a doctrine that involves the free coinage of both metals at the legal ratio now prevailing.

We trust that every reader of The Constitution will take the time and pains to carefully study the great speech of this typical southern democrat—whose democracy has stood the test of war and persecution. He speaks not for himself, but for the people—not for a faction, but for the great party that has consecrated itself to the work of protecting and defending the rights of the people against class legislation and against the greed and selfishness of bondholders and money lenders.

Senator Morgan shows by the record, which he takes the pains to reproduce vote by vote, that the democratic party was prompt to identify itself with the effort to secure the repeal of the rascally republican legislation by which silver was demonetized, and that it has maintained, until Mr. Cleveland came into power the second time, an unbroken front against every effort of the monometallists and the money lenders to rob the people.

GRIFFIN, July 18.—The following is a summary of the address delivered by Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, before the friends of silver in session here.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—In coming to a Georgia convention on your kind invitation, where the question of the free coinage of silver money is the topic of discussion, I feel at home with you, because Alabama is a sister to Georgia; she is Georgia's only granddaughter, and the question is a family trouble.

I come as a Democrat, in Democratic harness and by authority of the settled creed, to advocate Democratic principles as old and as sound as that great national party. I am here as a disciple of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and many others of our consecrated fathers, to speak in defense of an act of congress, that was approved by George Washington in 1792—for the free coinage of silver; which was re-enacted in 1837, and was approved by Andrew Jackson, president of the United States; and was stabbed below the fifth rib by John Sherman in 1873 and was left for dead.

Mr. Sherman's law of 1873 was such a sudden blow to silver, as a money metal, that it seems marvelous that silver has in it enough of life left to take up its bed and walk. But it is moving to the front with uplifted head and vigorous step, again in union, if not in full harmony with gold, and the parade is so inspiriting that even Great Britain is "keeping step to the music of the union."

It is quite probable that there are Republicans here who are as anxious as I am to see that law re-enacted. For 20 years I have sat by such Republicans in the senate and voted with them on those questions, and, also, for the repeal of those election laws and force bills that have hovered over the country, like a nightmare, for 20 years or more. I have been greatly gratified to find them in such good company and so patriotically serving the country, and I hope they will continue in well doing.

There are Populists, I am sure, who still love to hear the creed of the old Democratic party of Jefferson, and are ready to join in the great psalm, "I will return unto the house of my father." I can scarcely forgive them for the pettishness and folly of leaving the Democratic party, and going away from the true friends of silver, in a strange campaign for the Ocala platform, at the time when they were so sorely needed by the true Democracy in the help of the Lord against the mighty. They never left the Democratic party for any fault they found in its principles, and they should return to camp, and, in future, stand by the colors. They forgot the power of the trio Democracy in the resurrection of principles and policies that seemed to have died the death.

If they will ask themselves a single question, and answer it candidly, they will return to the Democratic party of Georgia and abide with it, whatever fate the national Democracy may assign to silver or gold. That question is, "Whose restoring power has brought Georgia back to life and renewed her strength and the pride of her former glory?" The answer is, that "this is the work of the Democratic party. God bless it."

Democracy's Record.

Since the supposed deathwound that was inflicted on silver money, by the first Sherman act of 1873, the Democratic party, aided by a small but intrepid band of Republicans who are true to the constitution, have restored silver to all its former rights, except that of free coinage, and its designation as the unit of value.

For the purpose of showing the united and almost unanimous action of the Democrats in the United States senate since 1873 on the free coinage of silver, allow me to read the record of the votes of Democratic senators on the several bills and resolutions relating to this subject that have passed that body.

You will see that we began the fight as early as 1877, and, after full debate, we voted on resolutions offered by Hon. Stanley Matthews, then a Republican senator from Ohio, and afterwards, one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States.

I will read only the votes of Democrats, first reading the resolution which was the opening shot of the great campaign, not yet ended.

Here Senator Morgan read the record of every vote taken in the senate upon silver from the date indicated until the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law of July 14, 1890.

The record showed that on every vote taken the Democrats stood almost solid for silver.

The following were the Democratic yeas and nays on the passage of the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law of July 14, 1890:

Yeas: Brice, Coffey, Camden, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hill, Hunton, Lindsay, McPherson, Mills, Mitchell, of Washington, Murphy, Ransom, Smith, Turple, Vilas, Voorhees, White, of Louisiana—total, 20.

Nays: Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, George, Harris, Irby, Jones, of Arkansas, Martin, Pasco, Pugh, Roach, Vance, Vest, Walthall—total, 19.

Comments on the Votes.

"These test votes, taken in four congresses, covering a period of 16 years, show that, from the beginning of the battle for the restoration of silver to free coinage and full legal tender power, Mr. Sherman, the destroyer of silver money and the ally of Great Britain in setting up the single gold standard, was in full accord with every Democratic senator from New York and throughout New England, except Mr. Hill.

"In 1878 the Democratic votes cast against silver money were 7 against 23. In the second vote of 1878 they were 9 against 25. In 1890 they were 8 against 26. In 1891 there was 1 vote against 34. This was after Mr. Cleveland's defeat, when we were mustering our forces to regain power. In 1892, after Mr. Cleveland's second nomination, they were 1 against 16.

"Thus we see that on all the test ballotings, five in number, from 1878 to 1893, Democratic senators voted 114 votes for silver and 27 votes that are claimed for the single gold standard, and are so justly claimed, when the final result is considered, notwithstanding their oft repeated asseverations that they were the friends of bimetallism. I do not criticise them, I only feel sure that their zeal for the holders of wealth got the better of their regard for the people and obscured their vision as to the then approaching ruin. As to the Democracy of the situation, I feel comfortable that my votes were numbered with the 114, against the 27.

Mr. Cleveland, in his financial policy, has agreed with the northeastern states that furnish the candidates for the national Democratic party, and elect the candidates of the national Republican party, and he demands, along with them, that the gold issue shall be considered apart from and above party creeds and all party precedents, and that the "solid south" that has voted for him solidly in three consecutive elections shall be broken.

If he will break all that will not bend to his power we will still stand erect until the tempest has swept over us, and we will be found broken only when we are dead at our posts, where we have so long and so faithfully battled for the old Democratic creed under the flag of Jefferson and Jackson; but he will find us ready for the first resurrection, with no Republican or British goats in our flock.

I am grateful to Mr. Cleveland—we all are—for sharing with us some of the abundance of power, riches and honors that we bestowed upon him and his friends. The silver men and the friends of the senate tariff thank him earnestly for putting Lamar and Garland in his first cabinet, and for placing in his second cabinet three secretaries from the south out of eight. It was an act of great magnanimity toward Secretary Carlisle that, after he was a candidate against Mr. Cleveland in 1892, and was the leading favorite with the silver men, he should be selected for so important a place. This was not done, however, until Mr. Carlisle had changed front on the silver question and voted against the bill for free coinage in the senate, after he had voted for it in the house, or was paired in favor of that measure. I would have liked Mr. Cleveland better, if, after having denounced the senate for amending the Wilson bill, he had not consigned the senate to the obloquy of his sovereign contempt by refusing to sign it, when every Democrat in the senate, save one, voted for it. Yet, we should not grieve over that, for his silent contempt for that measure seems to be already changed into tumultuous hosannahs in all of the camps of mugwumpery.

Bankers Saw the Handwriting.

The silver section of the Sherman act of 1890 was repealed July 24, 1893. The restoration of confidence was withheld until the fall of 1894, when it began to bud. Two cotton crops and two wheat crops and millions of our silver had been bought at London prices—the lowest on record. We had become so depressed with the vast abundance of our crops that the great majority of Democrats in the house voted for a general law of bankruptcy. It came to the senate, and we insisted that if the banks would unlock their vaults and make money easy, there would be no need of a bankrupt law. We preferred to put a silver key into the hands of the people that would unlock the banks if they still refused to show their confidence in the laboring people, and hold their money for the gamblers in bonds and stocks and food.

The banks saw the handwriting on the wall, and it was interpreted to them by the attitude of the senate and in many great conventions of the people, like this grand demonstration; they opened up their discount desks and money became easier. This was delayed, however, until our last crops of wheat and cotton had gone into the ownership of the speculators, who made more than 2 cents a pound profit on our cotton, and more than 20 cents a bushel on wheat. In the meantime, the senate tariff bill had moved the wheels of industry and they began to leave the dead center of paralysis. Confidence in manufactures and trade was inspired by that law, and "the bears" in Wall street could no longer hold down the markets.

The restoration of confidence through the repeal of the silver clause in the Sherman law had proved to be a dream of disappointment, and the certificates issued under it were converted into gold obligations by the fatal option of the secretary of the treasury. These alone required $160,000,000 of gold coin for their redemption. They were gathered up and presented for redemption. Bonds were issued in a year to the amount of $165,000,000 to balance the equation, and this is the real offspring, the legitimate fruit of amending the Sherman law, under the pretense of repealing the "cowardly makeshift."

If cause and effect have any logical relation, the tinkering with the Sherman law and the refusal of the government to furnish the people with moneys to enable them to delay the sale of crops at gold prices was the real cause of the issue of $100,000,000 of bonds.

Absurdity a Plea For Innocence.

I do not take any pride in the travels of $80,000,000 of these bonds to London, in the keeping of our assistant secretary of the treasury, to be signed there and delivered to the Rothschilds, and I can see no profit in selling them at 104 1-2, when they were worth 120; but I charge no evil intent upon any one for making this child's bargain. Its absurdity is a strong plea for its innocency.

But, as a Democrat, I object that no law gives authority to any official to include in a contract, for the sale of bonds, the sale of the obligation of the government to those purchasers, that they should have the exclusive option to buy any additional issue of bonds until October, 1898. It is a serious humiliation that our government resorted to a sale of such an obligation. It placed the sovereign power of the United States to borrow money within the control of persons, some of them foreigners, and loaded it with a parole of honor to keep the promise, without regard to the actual necessities of the country, even if we should be involved in war with their country. The transaction is without precedent or justification, and it has an odious flavor of subserviency, when it pays a foreign syndicate to prevent a run upon our treasury for gold.

A government that pays foreign mercenaries to protect it from harm has no relationship to that government of the United States which was gloriously independent for more than a century.

The Strength of Our Credit.

No money but gold and silver coins can bear the strain of a domestic war when the whole country is involved. I therefore discard these instances from the argument and will not discuss what money is sound except in the sense of being equal in current value in the United States, where our legal tender laws make equal every gold, silver and paper dollar issued by the United States. It is a paltry accusation of an unworthy fear to speak of unsound money as being issued by a country whose bonds are at 20 per cent premium; that has paid nearly $5,000,000,000 on her public debt in 30 years and whose resources defy mismanagement, and whose people prosper even under the severest taxation and in spite of laws hostile to production and the wages of labor, and triumph over every adversity.

I will try to show why this broad statement is true, and what is the real source of our financial power and the best means of preserving it.

Our annual yield of gold and silver varies but slightly from $100,000,000 a year. If we owed no debts, this annual sum, in legal tender coin, added to accumulated money, would be ample to keep in operation and reward with profit every industry that our population needs. But we are deeply in debt—not from necessity, but to sustain a rapidly progressing development—and as that debt and its growth by way of interest must be taken care of, our attention is, therefore, drawn first to this need for legal tender money, and the second necessity of increasing its volume by associating it in banking with public or private credit.

In this discussion I am compelled, through respect for your comfort and patience, to omit the consideration of many points that are held to be important by the advocates of a single gold coin standard, and of a single gold coinage as the only primary money of the United States—the only money of redemption.

If, in the wide range that is given to the discussion of this subject, there is a pivotal point, as I am sure there is, it is found in the constitution of our country. In its undefined form it is found among the vast array of personal rights and liberties that "are reserved to the people" by that organic law. It is in that form such a right as an individual can have and enjoy, and the government cannot exercise because of the expressed or implied limitation upon its power—such, for instance, as the right to name delegates to this convention or to vote in this body through its postmasters, marshals or other officers, from president to tide waiters; the right to engage in the trade or pursuits of the people; to open and work mines, even on government lands; to mine for copper, nickel or gold and silver, for the supply even of the treasury. These rights are reserved to the people by our constitution, and are, therefore, forbidden to the government, although no mention is made of them in that instrument.

A Mint Is a Mill.

The government of the United States cannot make money by mining for gold bullion, as any person may do by digging gold at Dahlonega and having it coined at the mint, as the law now is. The mining must be done by some man and the gold is released from its prison in the rocks at the point of his pick; and when the gold is thus obtained the owner has a right to go with a sworn superintendent, and he demands that his gold shall be coined into money, and if it is done, and the coin is turned over to the owner of the bullion as a grist of grain, made into flour, is turned over to the farmer who grew the corn or wheat. The miner does not own the flour, nor the wheat, nor the corn. The ownership has not been affected by the process of grinding. So it is with gold at the mint. It is the duty of the government, under the constitution, to coin this gold into pieces of a certain weight and fineness and to put a certain stamp upon them. Now, I hold that the government cannot coin this miner's gold and hand it back to him and then say to him that he shall not use it in the payment of his debt, unless his creditor shall agree to accept it. Such a provision would annul the whole value of gold coin as money and would leave it as bullion, weighed and stamped, but still not converted into coin to be used as money.

Now, the pivotal point in this act of converting this bullion into money is the imparting a coin value to it, so that it becomes the redeemer of promises of all promises—to pay money. That means that there is given to the bullion, by the act of coining it, the fiat, or guaranty, of the government that it shall be the final and compulsory redeemer of debts, obligations and promises, whether they are public or private. That is legal tender money. Now, I would as lawfully essay to burn a bank, or the gold money in it, as a public nuisance, by enacting a law for that purpose, as I would enact a law to rob gold coins of their legal tender power or to take from the gold miner his right to have his bullion coined into legal tender money.

The Right to Coin Money.

This is the essential value of that reserved right, and it could only be an act of gross tyranny to abridge the right or to destroy it. Those same rights are due to the owners of silver bullion as they are to the owners of gold bullion as "rights reserved to the people" under the constitution.

I wish that I had the time to fully discuss this point, but I can only refer to a few undisputed facts to prove it. I will state them with the greatest possible brevity and leave it to you to draw your own conclusions from them.

1. As early as 1652 the colony of Massachusetts had a mint for the free coinage of silver money, and all the colonies had independent coinage laws.

2. A few years later, in the reign of Charles II, the king yielded to the people of the realm the prerogative of the crown to own all mines of precious metals, and he granted to them the right to have gold and silver coined at the mints, on equal terms, and free from charges.

3. Under this great concession to the people, which no other sovereign in Christendom had made, the subjects of Great Britain, in their own right, furnished gold and silver money to the realm and they and the government prospered beyond all other nations.

4. This right existed in full force in favor of the people of the colonies when we became an independent power.

5. It was a great and peculiar right and power which rapped among our personal liberties.

6. What did our fathers do with this inherited right? Did they destroy it, or did they preserve it? The answer is, that owing to its importance it was protected and enforced by special provisions in the instrument, as was the case, also, of the writ of habeas corpus, the right of trial by jury and the right of free worship and other rights.

7. The special provision so made was the mandatory power given to congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof. At that time gold and silver coins were both included in the meaning of the word money and the power to coin money was not intended to refuse coinage to either gold or silver, but to preserve this great right of the people as it then existed. The constitution destroyed none of the rights that were comprised in the liberties of the Britons. But, as I have already pointed out, the vital element of the coins consists in their compulsory legal tender power. This is expressly preserved in the constitution in this language, found in article 1, section 10: "No state shall * * * make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts." Here the coins of gold and silver that congress is empowered to make under article 1, section 8, are described as legal tender money.

If congress, therefore, provides for the coinage of any legal tender money it cannot coin silver, to the exclusion of gold, or gold to the exclusion of silver, without violating a plain injunction of the constitution. I do not deny that congress can do such a thing, but I do say that it may as well refuse to provide, by law, for the issue of writs of habeas corpus or for trial by jury.

And, for the same reason, the refusal of free coinage to the holders of gold, while giving it to the holders of silver, would be an abuse of power that can find no justification.

In providing a supply of legal tender money for the people of this free republic, it was the intention of the founders of the government that it should not be limited to one metal, but should include the free coinage of both metals.

This is the claim I set up to the privileges of the constitution in favor of the people, which were embodied and enforced in our first coinage law, approved by George Washington in 1792. I am not willing to surrender it on the command of John Sherman or even of Grover Cleveland.

As I believe the question now before the country is whether we shall be forced back to the situation we were

(Continued on 3rd page.)

Notice of Insolvency.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County

In Probate Court of said County
Special Term 3rd day of June 1895.

D. C. Graham, Administrator Estate of J. R. Graham deceased

This is to certify that on this day the estate of J. R. Graham deceased was by an order and decree of this court declared insolvent, and the administrator, D. C. Graham was by said order required to appear in this court on the 15th, day of July A. D. 1895 and make settlement of his account as such administrator, at which times all persons concerned are required to appear in said court and contest said settlement, and participate in the dividends of said insolvent estate if they think proper so to do.

Witness my hand at office in Jacksonville, this the 3rd. day of June A. D. 1895.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
jne-15-3t. Judge of Probate.

Neuralgia

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BY USING

Ayer's Pills

"My husband was subject to severe attacks of neuralgia which caused him great pain and suffering. The pains were principally about his eyes, and he often had to remain in a darkened room, not being able to stand the light. Ayer's Pills being recommended, he tried them, using one before each meal. They very soon afforded relief, followed by permanent cure. I am a strong believer in the efficacy of Ayer's Pills, and would not be without them for ten times their cost."—Mrs. M. E. DEBAY, Liberty, Tex.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for forty years, and regard them as the very best.—Uncle MARTIN HANCOCK, Lake City, Fla.

AYER'S PILLS

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AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

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placed in by the act of 1873, I desire to present to your view the danger to our rights which rank with the most important of our liberties, if we yield the constitutional protection of the law of legal tender.

I do not believe that any paper money can be a constitutional legal tender for a debt.

The supreme court of the United States has decided that paper promises to pay coin, issued by the government, are a legal tender, and we are all bound to obey the decision, but I am not bound to believe it. Nor do I believe that the tax of 10 per cent on the issues of the state banks is a constitutional tax, nor that the income tax is unconstitutional; but we are all bound to obey those decisions.

But I do believe that gold and silver coins of the United States are full legal tender, under the constitution, whatever congress may say. I state these propositions not because they are necessary to the argument as to the power of gold and silver as legal tender money, but to illustrate the power that belongs to all legal tender money, whether silver, gold or paper, even if we do not admit its rightfulness.

Money's Only Power.

The only actual power money has is the power to pay a debt.

A contract is complete when the parties express their assent to its terms. If it is a contract to pay money, the amount of legal tender money will pay it, that is stated in the agreement, and the debtor can compel the creditor to accept it. If he refuses, the court will ascertain the amount that is due him, in dollars, and will satisfy the judgment, so that he can take the money so tendered, or go away empty, as he may choose.

No greater liberty, and none more just exists, than the right of the debtor to compel the creditor to take legal tender money in payment of any debt, demand or obligation he is bound to discharge.

In all civilized, free countries, where personal liberty is at all valued, the laws protect the debtor from the natural rapacity of the creditor.

The divine law takes up this subject and makes respect for this protection a personal duty of religion.

The jubilee was established by Moses to prevent Jewish creditors from oppressing their brethren. It was a statute of limitation upon all indebtedness; it gave the right of redemption by the mortgagor of lands, and restored bondsmen who had been sold for debt to their liberty.

Cruel to the Poor.

In framing our constitution the convention was careful to protect both debtor and creditor in these vital points and it took from the states the power to enact legal tender laws except only that they might make "gold and silver coin" legal tender.

No more important provision could be made in the organic law, whether it relates to the government, or the people, than was done by this exercise of one of the highest powers of sovereignty, in coining money into dollars and in giving to them compulsory power in making payment of debts, public and private.

When both these metals are thus distinctly declared by the constitution to be money metals that can alone be coined as legal tender money, and when this essential power of money in making compulsory the power to pay debts bears so directly upon those whose business in life, whose necessities, and even their misfortunes, shall sometimes force them to become debtors to the more fortunate, or the wiser, or the meaner people with whom they must have dealings, it is an inexpressible cruelty to strike down one or both of these metals as a legal tender. The congress that does that evil and ruinous work and the men in authority who demand and uphold it, are guilty of perverting the character of our liberties and the darkness of their guilt is all the more hideous because it falls as a shadow upon the poor and helpless.

They may thrust their lofty heads above this cloud of distress that shadows every land, and the plumed crests of kings may signal their congratulations to each other and across the ocean to the president of our republic; they may claim that they are honorable men, who keep the faith of nations and pay honest debts in sound money, yet they mistake cupidity for honor, and they translate mere power as meaning justice. It is "might that makes all things right" with them. Their glory shines out like that of the Turkish flag at Shipka pass, that floated above a pyramid of the headless trunks of captives taken in open war, and slaughtered after they had surrendered.

These wordy boasts of honor between nations are made in order to cover the guilt of a merciless slaughter of an innocent people.

The have made the debts of the people "just" by striking out with lawless hand the provisions in our bonds that they should be paid in gold or silver coins at the option of the government, and by compelling the taxed toilers of the country to pay only in gold the debt that, on its face, gave them the right to pay in gold or silver coin. They made the debt "honest" by doubling the taxation that alone could pay it, and they brand the people as being dishonorable repudiators, who even dare to groan under the oppressive burden. This is a purely British policy. It is a British standard of good faith. It has no place in any American code of morals. It is sheer robbery.

By their laws and their wise policy of trade and commerce the world that is all in debt to London has its debts increased by 50 per cent through the destruction of silver money, and the price of their production, which is fixed in London for all the world, decreased by 50 per cent. Why should not the world become poor, thus to enrich London and its alleged money kings? This is the question that is asked of the toilers in the name of honor, of the honest payment of debts and of "sound money."

It was supposed that Americans who had emancipated this western hemisphere from political bondage to the royal and imperial east, would be strong enough and brave enough to save their own people from this worse than impartial bondage.

The resources of America in forests, fields and mines are great enough to give us the mastery of the world in production, commerce and in money coined from our own precious metals.

In the enactment of new laws for the radically new situation, including the revised statutes of 5601 sections, a new coinage law was enacted on Feb. 12, 1873. It was spread through 95 sections of the revised statutes, which were adopted, without being read in either house, on the twentieth of June, 1874, to date from the first day of December, 1873. In the enactment of this vast body of law, which repealed all laws of a general character that preceded it, there is a serious challenge made by the most active and eminent men then in congress and by President Grant, who signed the bill, that the blow which destroyed legal tender silver money was a stealthy stab, delivered in the confusion that attended this great revolution in all the general laws of the republic.

My state was then in the thraldom of reconstruction; as Georgia was, and all that I can say is that "being dumb, we spake not."

"I leave it to history to settle that dispute between General Grant, on one side, and Mr. Sherman on the other. I only know that the blow was stricken, and the country knows, and God knows, that it was fatal.

Exact Parity Not Possible.

In this citadel of true, constitutional protection and safety, which is the legal tender power of money guarded and enforced by the courts, there is found that actual parity, or equality between all description of legal money that is alone possible either in law or commerce.

No government and no combination of governments can establish actual and perfect parity between the precious metals, or between different descriptions of money, by any expedient except by the law of legal tender.

It is desirable and beneficial to all business pursuits and transactions that the just relations between gold and silver, as bullion and as coin, should be accurately ascertained and fixed by law; but they cannot be fixed by law, except by reference to their character as legal tender money.

When that is fixed the legal parity is established.

Mr. Sherman and his supporters are fighting for the same great point that they captured by surprise in 1873, namely, the final destruction of the full legal tender power of silver money. If they leave that to stand they lose their fight. As to full or free coinage, that is a matter that will work its own salvation, if the silver dollar is still a full legal tender, as much so as the gold dollar. Like the Democratic party, when it was apparently dead in 1865–6, silver will rise again the victor of every foe.

The people will have at least a sufficient supply of money that is full legal tender for the payment of debts, whether the dollar is stamped on a greenback, or stamped upon a coin of gold or a coin of silver. They understand that this indispensable right is woven into the web and woof of their personal liberties.

But before I comment on that fact more fully, and before I attempt to make good before you a declaration I made frequently last summer to my own constituents, that the world's battle for silver has been fought and won, I must invite your attention to a false issue that Mr. Sherman invented and Mr. Cleveland has adopted, that it is the duty of the government, and it is within its power to preserve the parity between the metals by adjusting their coinage to meet the fluctuations in their commercial value. England wanted gold, because she was the largest creditor nation, and killed silver to get rid of this parity issue. The first Sherman act of 1873 did the same thing and with the same result. With England, this was the slaying of a commercial rival; with us it was the murder of the friend and protector of the industrial classes.

The Parity Feature Sprung.

The Bland-Allison act of 1878 resurrected the silver dollar as a coin at the mint, and restored its full legal tender power. The second Sherman act of 1890 was born with the curse of its father upon it, and died by his hand, but the president saved all of it that he wished, and, with the rest, the provision that it created for the first time in our history that artful invention to destroy the legal tender value of silver money—that is called the parity feature of the law. This power given to the secretary of the treasury to adjust the parity between the metals is as absurd as would be the power to preserve justice by giving or denying to the people the right of trial by jury at his own sweet will.

This feature of the second Sherman law was only intended to create distrust in silver money by leaving it in the power of one man to say that its coinage and issue would put gold legal tender money at a premium over silver legal tender money. This impossible condition was interjected into that law for the sole purpose of enabling the secretary of the treasury to refuse to execute the will of the people that silver would have an equal chance with gold, as a money metal, in our domestic commerce. It has been used for the purpose of destroying the value of silver money, not by its issue and fair trial of its merits, but by the covert insinuation of the secretary of the treasury that, if it was tendered in payment of our national obligations, gold would at once go to a premium, and by its refusal to tender it to the speculators in bullion when they demanded gold.

No Cause For Apprehension.

The proof of the falsity of this pretended apprehension of danger by the payment of silver to the bullion brokers, is furnished by the official conduct of the secretary of the treasury, under the act of 1890. In 1892, to June 30, 1894, he coined $33,335,203 of these so-called dangerously unsound silver dollars.

This silver money, coined under the reproach of being "unsound," would not do for the redemption of greenbacks, Sherman certificates and national bank notes, all payable in coin, or its equivalent, when the redemption money was intended for shipment to London. In that case it was insisted that honor required more than was required by the constitution, or the law, or the express terms of the contract written on the face of our bonds, and our greenback treasury notes. These were payable, at our option, in silver or gold, but "our honor" called for gold. Was this done from a genuine sense of honor, or was it flunkeyism, or worse, was it a servile obedience to the behests of an arrogant money power in Europe. However that may be, let the world judge, from the facts.

Our Securities Held Abroad.

It is plain truth, but it is hidden from the eye of the public by many careful devices which no effort could obviate that:

1. We have few national bonds in Europe.

2. We have no treasury notes or national bank notes, nor Sherman certificates that either circulate as money in Europe, or that are held there as investments. We do not, therefore, need gold to pay our national obligations to European holders.

3. The stocks and bonds of railroads, gas companies, waterworks, bridges, mines, manufactories, telegraphs, telephones, street car lines, steamers, manufactories of every sort and size, land companies, loan companies, banks and insurance companies are held in vast sums in Europe. Their holdings of stocks and bonds issued by our corporations are greatly in excess of those we hold in the United States.

Interest and dividends are to be paid on all these holdings, and they are required to be paid in gold, and it is to be shipped to Europe. Now, it is true, as to a very large number of these holdings of stocks and bonds, that they are really investments. The holders of them are really stockholders in these various and very numerous corporations. What, then, is the simple and final analysis of this situation? It is that the honor of the United States binds us, in some awful way, to pay the interest and dividends on these stocks and bonds in gold to those members of our corporations because they live in Europe. The dividends due to our own people are paid in any legal tender money.

Coining Fiat Money.

In the meantime, the secretary of the treasury, unmindful of the wickedness of coining silver into "unsound money," coins more than $80,000,000 of this "fiat money" to pay off government servants and creditors, because they live in the United States, where a silver dollar will purchase as much and pay as much debt as a gold dollar. If your salaried officers should demand their pay in gold, they would all go out of office at once, as unpatriotic citizens, yet we must pay a British subject only in gold.

In the days of Benjamin Franklin such a policy would have been characterized as "paying too dear for the whistle."

The $100,000,000 that was placed in the treasury as a reserve to redeem greenbacks under the redemption act of Jan. 14, 1875, to take effect on July 1, 1879, was never provided for by law. It was a sort of "jack pot," put up by Mr. Sherman that has kept up the gambling in our money.

Senator Morgan then showed the heavy cost to the country the reserve fund had been, saying that it had cost $300,000,000 in actual expenditure and an incalculable sum in the promotion of panics.

He next reviewed the oppression of silver by gold under the reserve fund rule.

He insisted that the danger to an increase in ratio between the two metals was too much to be considered. The means of obtaining the two metals were so limited that there can be no over-production.

He shows by strong argument that there was no danger of a "silver dump," when every nation in the eastern world is compelled to buy silver here for the arts and for coinage.

He cites South America to show that no silver had ever been dumped into that country by England for coinage.

Awarded

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DO YOU EXPECT

To Become a Mother?

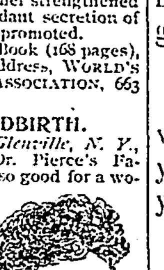
If so, then permit us to say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indeed, a true "Mother's Friend," FOR IT MAKES

Childbirth Easy

by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "Labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted.

Send 10 cents for a large Book (168 pages), giving all particulars. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH.



MRS. HUNT.

MRS. FRED HUNT, of *Glenville, N. Y.*, says: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being so good for a woman with child, so I got two bottles last September, and December 13th I had a twelve pound baby girl. When I was confined *I was not sick in any way.* I did not suffer any pain, and when the child was born I walked into another room and went to bed. I keep your Extract of Smart-Weed on hand all the time. It was very cold weather and our room was very cold but I did not take any cold, and never had any after-pain or any other pain. It was all due to God and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. This is the eighth living child and the largest of them all. I suffered everything that flesh could suffer with the other babies. I always had a doctor and then he could not help me very much, but this time my mother and my husband were alone with me. My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed and left my room and stayed up all day."

SENATOR MORGAN'S Griffin speech has caused a great fluttering of wings and a mighty caucus among the cuckoos of the country. There is small wonder for it. It hurts to tell the truth, and Senator Morgan showed the whole feathered crew of them that they were supporting the same financial policy that the republicans have supported since the foundation of this government.

FRANK PETTUS has announced that he is not a candidate for the governorship and says that the recent interview that went the round of the newspapers was a fake. What sad news this will be to the old stirrer-up-of-dissention at the Capital City.

"For Charity Suffereth Long."

Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The inmates had the "LaGrippe,"* and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *I became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue *its occasional use, as a nerve food,* as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me."

June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

HOKE SMITH, one of Sherman's "bummers," is marching through Georgia this week. "O, piteous spectacle!"

Attention Farmers!

If you want fair treatmen and square dealing go to

BONDURANT'S

who will always welcome you to his store and give you your money's worth in

FANCY

AND

Family Groceries,

PROVISIONS

AND

Confectionery

My stock of chewing and smoking tobaccos is complete, and remember that I take the lead on Coffee. Come and see me.

C. E. BONDURANT.

BARGAINS,

5 old Hickory Wagons, half Platform spring wagon, 1 solid oak suit of furniture, 5 walnut and Maple Bed steads, 10 doz. Dr. C. C. Roe's Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Cure. A large stock of

BRAND NEW SHOES.

Groceries Hardware etc., you just ought to see how I am

SLAUGHTERING PRICES

On crockery and glassware I want your trade, Call to see my bargains.

C. J. PORTER.

NOTICE.

I WANT every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and whiskey habits to have one of my books on these disease. Addrss B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 387, and one will be sent you free.

Female Weaknesses.

Many beautiful women die in the very prime of life. Others live to middle age, but are seldom sound and healthy. Why is this you ask? We answer self neglect, but your life can be lengthened and home made happy if you commence at once. Try one package of Parks Vaginal Suppositories and you will never regret it. They will make a new woman of you and will absolutely cure all the distressing forms of female weaknesses. No experiment. No doctors' examination. A positive cure. Leucorrhea or whites are usually entirely cured by one or two applications. Price 1.00 per package, by mail prepaid. Particulars (sealed) 2c.

PARK REMEDY Co. Boston, Mass.

Now in Stock

A fine selection of Liquors of all kinds. I am the only saloon in Anniston selling exclusively John Maxwell's pure corn Whiskey.

P. B. PERKINS, Agent.

"Poor old Montgomery Advertiser! She is now numbered with the calamity howlers. Sad indeed that she should come to this.

Not Enough.

—Liver pills have their good and bad side. They cleanse the bowels and clean out the system, but they leave the patient weak, exhausted and unstrung, with no appetite and no strength.

If you were to go to a physician he would tell you that your liver pills were all right but that they did not go far enough. You need something else to restore the appetite, repair the waste, purify the blood and build up the system. **He would give you a tonic.**

We supply you with the regular physician's medicine for an entire treatment of nearly three weeks. There is one small case of ten of the Liver Pills (the finest in existence) and there is another box containing fifteen of the Tonic Pellets. *You get them both for 25c.* Ask your druggist for **Ramon's Tonic Liver Pills** and **Ramon's Tonic Pellets.** Together they make a sure treatment for Constipation and Biliousness.

At all dealers, or mail, for 25c., 5 boxes $1.00.

BROWN MFG. CO., New York.

FARMERS

Insure your Property in The

FARMERS' MUTUAL OF ALABAMA.

Chartered by the State. No capital required. No officers to support. Help your neighbors in distress. Keep your money at home.

THE PLAN.

Each county is organized into a separate organization. Get a Policy for Thirty Years for Five Dollars per Thousand Dollars without renewal. You only pay your prorata share of the loss of a brother member in your own county. In Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia the average cost has not been more than Two Dollars per annum in each Thousand Dollars of Insurance.

Study the plan, and I will call at your homes to see you.

QUITMAN READ,
Agent Calhoun County.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth,* and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia,	Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia,	Troubles,
Constipation,	Bad Blood
Malaria,	Nervous ailments

Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

NOTICE NO. 16115.

Land Office at Montgomery Ala., May 29, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 6th, 1895, viz: Earnest S. Whisenant, Homestead entry, No. 24,018, for the Fraction (H), Sec. 6, Tp. 14, south of R. 6, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: Zachariah M. Sherbert, Santa Whisenant, Joseph L. Moon, William H. Gray, all of Markton, Ala.

H. PURCELL,
june1-6t. Register.

KEEP YOUR FRUIT.

I wish to inform the public that I have the CALIFORNIA METHOD of PRESERVING all kinds of fruits. No sugar, no boiling, or sealing wax used. Can be put up in open jars. A great saving. The simplest and cheapest—harmless and tasteless. Call on or address me at No. 12, Eleventh st., Anniston, Ala. WILLIAM C. MILES.

6-27-3t.

Dr. Miles *Pain Pills* are guaranteed to *Stop Headache* in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose."

SKIN-CURA

OR

CRAWFORD'S

Eczema Wash

A quick and certain cure for Eczema, Scald Head, Tetter, Itch, St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Pustules, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Heat, Milk Crufts, Chafes, Dandruff, and all affection of the Scalp. Cures all diseases of the feet caused by heat and perspiration. Price One Dollar.

JOHN CRAWFORD & CO.,
Sole Prop'rs & M'f'rs, Athens, Ga.
mar2-ly.

Ramon's Nerve and Bone Liniment Rheumatism, Cuts, Sores, Burns and Bruises, for 25c.

BRYAN, aroused, reminds one of a magnificent sixty-inch circular saw when driven by a fifty horse power engine. He strikes the arguments for monometallism as the saw strikes a knot.

SAM SLIM hits the nail on the head this week when he compares the republican—democratic monometallists of the present day, with those sympathisers of despotism and monarchial systems of government, who tried so hard to stop the progress of our glorious Revolution, and afterwards fought against the adoption a republican form of government.

BILL DENSON says he will make the fur fly if he can get the Hon. W. C. Oates to discuss, with him, the political questions of the day. "William the Conqueror," and the "one-armed hero of the wiregrass!" There would be some rare sport in such a meeting,—for the lookers on.

YOUR Uncle Luke Blackburn puts a Kentucky county in his vest pocket every time he reaches out his fingers for it, and his fingers are pretty nimble these days.

McLAURIN is running like a "scared wolf" in Mississippi. The gold bug candidate has not been in sight of him since the race began.

IF Hoke Smith does have to meet Lon Livingston at Cordele, he will lose twenty pounds of his weight. Leonidas is a regular gold-bug evaporator, and the cabinet man will have vaporized—both figuratively and in reality.

The Discovery Saved His Life,

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with LaGrippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Dsicovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at W. B. Abery's drug store. 2

Life, Health and Strength.

APALACHICOLA, FLA.,
Feb. 17, 1889.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS.,
Savannah, Ga.:

DEAR SIRS—I will write to inform you that I was afflicted with Blood Disease. I tried one bottle of * * * and it gave me no relief. I was in bed seven months. I tried prominent physicians, and they could not do me any good. I saw your advertisement of P. P. P. in the Apalachicola Times, and thought I would try it. The bottle I got to-night makes seven or eight, and, oh, how good I feel. I have been up ever since and at my business, lumber inspector. You may publish this if you desire. I have informed my friends that P. P. P. is life, health and strength.

M. P. BOLDEN.

Sold by all Druggist and general stores.

LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors and Druggists, Savannah, Ga.

DURANT, Miss., Dec. 12, 1890.
OFFICE OF J. S. ROSAMOND.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS.,
Savannah, Ga.:

GENTLEMEN—While in San Antonio, Texas last spring I saw your advertisement of P. P. P. in the paper for the cure of rheumatism, and thought I would try a bottle, finding such great relief from it, on my return home had my druggist, Mr. John McClellan to order me a supply. After taking, I think ten bottles, I have not had a pain or ache since, previous to that I suffered for twenty-five (25) years, and could not get the least benefit until I tried P. P. P., and therefore, take pleasure in recommending it to all. Yours truly,

J. S. ROSAMOND.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BARGAINS.

As the Summer trade is unusually dull, and money scarce, for the next sixty days we will sell goods down to the

LOWEST NOTCH FOR CASH.

The prospects are good for a large fruit crop, and the demand for sugar will be so great that you may look for much higher prices. They have already advanced from half to one cent per pound.

Now is your time to Buy!

We can give you better prices now, than later.

CROW BROS.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word **"Castoria"** and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless?**

Do You Know that **35 average** doses of Castoria are furnished for **35 cents,** or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **is on every wrapper.**

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

[illegible] Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893. [illegible] highest terms of [illegible] my own personal [illegible] was affected with heart [illegible] and rheumatism for [illegible] treated by the very best [illegible] spent hundreds of dollars [illegible] known remedy without [illegible] I have only taken [illegible] P. P. P., and can [illegible] has done me more [illegible] I have ever taken. [illegible] your medicine to all [illegible] diseases.

[illegible] M. YEARY.
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P.P.P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.

Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.

(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief: it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,

CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS.

PROPRIETORS,

Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect May 12, 1895.

	No. 76*		No. 77*	
......	2.?pm	lv....Selma....ar	11.00am	
......	4.15pm	Birmingham Jct.	8.40am	
......	5.32pm	Gurnee Junct.	8.01am	
......	7.15pm	ar. Birm'gham. lv	6.40am	
No. 74§	No. 72*		No. 73*	No. 75§
5.55am	4.30pm	lv....Akron....ar	9.20pm	9.22pm
6.25am	5.30pm	....Greensboro....	5.00pm	5.31pm
7.52am	7.25pm	....Marion....	3.15pm	4.21pm
9.05am	9.9?pm	ar....Selma....lv	1.15pm	2.50pm
No. 6?	No. 16?		No. 61*	No. 10?
4.15am	4.0am	lv..Meridian..ar	10.30pm	7.00pm
5.55am	7.05am	......York......	9.20pm	4.25pm
6.52am	10.10am	...Demopolis...	8.20pm	1.27pm
7.42am	12.2?pm	ar. Uniontown. lv	7.35pm	10.40am
9.05am	4.??pm	ar / Selma lv	6.15pm	6.??am
9.10am	2.30pm	lv / ar	6.05pm	11.00am
11.11am	4.19pm	...Montevallo...	4.12pm	8.45am
11.25am	......	...Calera...	3.55pm	......
11.49am	......	...Columbiana...	3.37pm	......
12.24pm	......	...Childersburg...	3.06pm	......
1.01pm	......	...Talladega...	2.31pm	......
1.50pm	No. 62†	....Oxford....	1.56pm	No. 63†
2.15pm	5.15am	....Anniston....	1.40pm	7.45pm
2.40pm	9.01am	..Jacksonville..	1.02pm	7.00pm
3.05pm	9.40am	....Piedmont....	12.32pm	6.22pm
3.32pm	10.46am	....Tecumseh....	12.11pm	5.37pm
3.53pm	11.17am	..Cave Springs..	11.55am	5.03pm
4.30pm	12.20pm	......Rome......	11.20am	4.10pm
7.05pm	......	ar...Atlanta...lv	7.30am	......

East Bound.	No. 37*	No. 29*	No. 34*
Rome lv	3.15am	4.35pm	10.20am
Dalton..........	5.52am	5.45pm	11.36am
Chattanooga..........	6.55am	7.16pm	1.00pm
Knoxville..........	10.30am	10.00pm	......
Morristown..........	11.45am	12.16am	......
Bristol..........ar	2.25pm	4.50am	......

38*	36§	18§		37*	35*	17*
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
5.5?	2.??	....	lv..Birmingham.ar	10.?0	12.01	....
7.10	4.11	....	....Pell City....	8.58	10.46	....
7.46	4.42	....	....Eastaboga....	8.25	10.16	....
8.12	5.17	....	....Anniston....	7.50	9.43	....
8.??	5.30	....	....Oxford....	7.37	9.31	....
8.57	6.07	....	....Heflin....	7.01	8.57	....
9.09	6.11	....	..Edwardsville..	6.50	8.45	....
9.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	....Tallapoosa....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
....	7.55	7.??	...Douglasville...	....	6.5?	6.44
10.??	8.05	7.55	..Lithia Springs..	4.35	6.45	6.25
11.47	8.50	8.50	ar....Atlanta....lv	4.10	6.00	5.30
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

East Bound.	No. 38*	No. 36*
Atlanta..........lv	12.00 n	5.00pm
Charlotte..........	8.20pm	6.50am
Danville..........	12.00am	11.40am
Lynchburg..........	1.53am	1.45pm
Charlotteville..........	3.35am	4.08pm
Washington..........	6.42am	8.30pm
Baltimore..........	8.05am	11.25pm
Philadelphia..........	10.25am	2.56am
New York..........	12.53pm	6.23am
Boston..........ar	9.05pm	3.30pm

No. 38 Washington and Southwestern Limited, Solid Pullman Vestibuled train Atlanta to New York, carrying Pullman Sleeping car Birmingham to New York. Dining cars Atlanta to Greensboro and Washington to New York.

No. 36 U. S. Fast Mail Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping cars Atlanta to New York.

South Bound.		No. 35*	No. 3?*
Birmingham	lv	2.55pm	5.55am
Atlanta..........	ar	8.50pm	11.40am
	lv	9.10pm	4.10pm
Macon		12.10am	7.10pm
Brunswick..........		7.00am	......
Jacksonville..........	ar	10.30am	......

Train No. 38 carries Sleepers Birmingham to Atlanta.

Train No 36 carries Pullman Drawing Room Buffett Sleeping Car Birmingham to Jacksonville.

*Daily. †Daily Except Sunday. §Sunday Only.

W. H. GREEN, General Superintendent, Washington, D. C.

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager, Washington, D. C.

W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agt., Washington, D. C.

C. A. BENSCOTER, Assistant G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

Mobile and Birmingham Railway.

Time table in effect March 1st 1895.

Northbound Daily—66	Stations	Southbound Daily—65
4 00 p m Lv	Mobile	Ar 12 30 p m
5 21 p m "	Mt Vernon	" 11 10 a m
5 33 p m "	Calvert	" 11 00 a m
6 20 p m "	Wagar	" 10 15 a m
6 28 p m "	Carson	" 10 07 a m
6 35 p m "	Jackson	" 9 57 a m
6 47 p m "	Glendon	" 9 47 a m
6 52 p m "	Walker Springs	" 9 43 a m
6 55 p m "	Nichola	" 9 40 a m
7 03 p m "	Suggsville	" 9 30 a m
7 13 p m "	Whatley	" 9 21 a m
7 30 p m "	Behrman	" 9 00 a m
8 10 p m "	Thomasville	" 8 41 a m
8 19 p m "	Atkinson	" 8 32 a m
8 27 p m "	Sunny South	" 8 23 a m
8 31 p m "	Pine Hill	" 8 17 a m
8 49 p m "	Arlington	" 8 02 a m
9 13 p m "	Catherine	" 7 38 a m
9 18 p m "	Gastonburg	" 7 32 a m
9 21 p m "	Alberta	" 7 23 a m
9 32 p m "	Safford	" 7 13 a m
9 45 p m "	Eleanor	" 7 02 a m
10 00 p m "	Marion Junction	" 6 45 a m
10 50 p m Ar	Selma	Lv 6 00 a m

Connections—At Selma, Ala., with Southern Railway, Western Railway of Alabama; and steamers on Alabama river. At Mobile, Ala., with Louisville & Nashville R. R. for New Orleans and all Texas points. Also Mobile and Ohio R. R. and Plant Steamship Line. At Marion Junction, Ala., for Marion; Greensboro, Uniontown and Demopolis. Through tickets sold to all points. Any information will be furnished on application to

L. A. BELL, G. P. A.
Mobile, Ala.

$200

WILL BUY

Centre Crank

15 H. P. ENGINE,

with Stationary Boiler and Fixtures and connections to make complete outfit. Write us for prices on all kinds of

Castings and Machinery.

MONTGOMERY IRON WORKS,
Montgomery, Ala.

apr20-1y

EGGS. D. N. Futtrell, Paducah, Ky., breeder of thorough-bred poultry. Sitting of 15 eggs, $1 00, 30 eggs $1.75. Yards of Silver Laced Wyandottes, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, and Black Minorcas. Stock for sale in Fall. Write for particulars and mention this paper.

[illegible]

Ramon's Liver Pills & Tonic Pellets are a Perfect Treatment for Constipation and Biliousness. [illegible] One pill a dose.

Notice To Creditors.

Letters of administration on the insolvent estate of J. R. Graham deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. Emmett F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 15th day of July A D. 1895 notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said insolvent estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or show with be barred.

S. D. G. BROTHERS,
July 27 3t. Administrator.

The Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements $1 per square and one inch makes a square.

Local notices 10 cents per line.

Advertisements must be handed in Thursday or before to insure insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, - - - - One Dollar.
Six Months, - - - - Seventy-five Cents.
Three Months, - - - - Forty Cents.

Subscription must invariably be paid in advance. No name will be booked unless money accompanies the order.

PERSONAL.

Joseph Privett went out on the road Monday.

Miss. Leila Adherhold is visiting relatives in Attalla.

D. D. McLeod Esq., of Anniston, was up on business Monday.

Mrs. M. M. Green, is in Talladega on a visit to relatives.

Miss. Lillie Weems returned from the Chautauqua Monday.

Dr. J. E. Crook, of Alexandria, was in the city on Monday.

Miss Susie Landers is the guest of Miss Maggie Cobb, at Howdville, Ala.

Rev. L. C. Hames came up Friday of last week to attend the burial of his brother.

Mrs. McLure and son Thomas, are visiting relatives in Anniston this week.

Miss. Bessie Montgomery returned, from a visit to White Plains, on last Saturday.

Mrs. D. F. Lowe and Miss Mary Coleman, of Montgomery, are stopping at Mrs. Williams.

Miss Bert McLaughlin and Miss Bettie Foreman, of Springville, are guests of Mrs. Edwards this week.

H. F. Montgomery went down to Montgomery on Monday. He will stop in Talladega on his return.

Hardrick Ruth, of Montgomery, who has been spending a week here, left for his home Wednesday.

Mrs. Williams and her daughter, Mrs. J. T. Duggar, came down from Chattanooga, the first of the week.

Rev. A. H. Atkins, of Gainsville, Ala., and W. A. Hubbard, of Harpersville, were in Jacksonville on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Otis Green and Mrs. Geo. Hodges, of Ashville, are in the city, the guests of Misses Nannie and Theresa Nisbet.

Rev. Mr. Liston spent several days in Jacksonville this week. He preached here Sunday, and at Schencks Springs Sunday afternoon.

Miss Bowen, of Atlanta, and Mrs. J. C. H. King and son, of Anniston, are guests of Mrs. S. D. G. Brothers.

Rev. Dan F. Hoke, of San Antonio, Texas, is visiting his sister Mrs. Alexander, in our city. He will be here for a month, and during his stay, will conduct morning services, each Sunday, at the Episcopal church.

Dr. Tucker and son, of Carnesville, Ga., arrived in the city Tuesday, and are stopping with Dr. Ayers. They will go out to Schencks Spring soon, and will be there until the opening of the exposition in Atlanta.

The County Alliance.

The Calhoun County Alliance met in Jacksonville last Friday.

The meeting was not very largely attended on account of the farmers being so badly behind with their work.

Jacksonville had provided homes for a much larger number of delegates than were present.

The delegates were welcomed to the hospitality of the good people of this city by Mayor Brothers, who assured them that it was a pleasure to Jacksonville to have the alliance meet here, and it afforded our people pleasure to open the doors of their homes and entertain the delegates and their friends.

The address of welcome was responded to by Thos. L. Harvey.

The following were elected officers of the alliance to serve for the ensuing year: President, N. J. Stephens; Vice-president, D. McEachen; Secty. and Treas., Bud Stephens; Chaplain, Robt. Hanna; Lecturer, T. L. Harvey; Ex. Com., W. A. Skelton, Sam Howard, E. L. Lester.

College Library.

The Bachelor Girls decided at the last meeting to aid in collecting a library for the Normal College. They will give a Grand Concert at the Iron Queen on next Tuesday evening. A small admittance fee will be charged at the door, and ices and cake will be served for 15 cents. The club has arranged a very excellent musical program and those will be fortunate indeed who are present on this occasion.

The funds received will be turned over to Messrs. Daugette and Wright, who will use it in fitting up a first-class reading table at the college library. One of the normal students will be in charge, and an arrangement will be made to the end that our towns-people who are disposed can use the periodicals purchased.

Let everybody in town and out aid this laudable project.

Bryan Converts a Correspondent.

The REPUBLICAN's Choccolocco correspondent has been in favor of of the single gold standard, but he heard Bryan and Bush in Anniston last Saturday, and is now out and out a free silver man.

He makes some honest confessions. He says he had been following Mr. Cleveland blindly,—a thing which many other gold standard men are doing,—but he now sees clearly that it is to the interest of this country to have the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Read what he says in this issue. Also drop your eye on to what Sam Slim has to say.

Will Take Charge Aug 1st.

John Y. Henderson, the newly appointed postmaster, will take charge of the Jacksonville office on the first of August.

He has purchased the supplies now used, and during this year the office will be kept at its present location.

B. E. Frank, who is as efficient as any post office clerk in Alabama, will probably remain in the office for a few months.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the need-d tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at the drug stores. For sale by W B Cabery.

Mrs. Simpson, of Memphis, and Mr. and Mrs. McGowan, of Wilsonville, are with Mrs. C. J. Porter out at the Atkins place.

A horse kicked H. S. Shafer, of the Freemyer House, Middleburg, N. Y. on the knee, which laid him up in bed and caused the knee joint to become stiff. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did, and in two days was able to be around. Mr. Shafer has recommended it to many others and says it is excellent for any kind of a bruise or sprain. This same remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism.

Mrs. Pitman, of Mobile, who used to be Miss Martha Duplissis, is spending a week with the family of Gen. J. W. Burke.

W. H. Nelson, who is in the drug business at Kingville, Mo., has so much confidence in Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Dirarrhoea Remedy that he warrants every bottle and offers to refund the money to any customer who is not satisfied after using it. Mr. Nelson takes no risk in doing this because the remedy is a certain cure for the diseases for which it is intended and he knows it.

A large number of visitors are now at Schenck's Springs for the summer. The sulphur water at this resort is superior to any in Alabama.

Does Your Husband or Son Drink?

If your Husband or Son is addicted to the use of Liquor, Morphine or Tobacco, purchase of your druggist a bottle of Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets. They are guaranteed to cure or money will be refunded. Tablets may be given secretly in tea or coffee and the free use of stimulants allowed until voluntarily given up. Price $1.00 per package. If your druggist does not keep them, send direct to The Ohio Chemical Works, Lima, Ohio. Book of particulars and testimonials free. 3

Three Methodist preachers live in Jacksonville, but she has no preacher of any other denomination among her citizenship. The Episcopal minister lives in Talladega, the Catholic minister lives in Selma, and the Baptist and Presbyterian churches are without pastors.

Last June, Dick Crawford brought his twelve months old child, suffering from infantile diarrhoea, to me. It had been weaned at four months old and being sickly everything ran through it like water through a sieve. I gave it the usual treatment in such cases but without benefit. The child kept growing thinner until it weighed but little more than when born, or perhaps ten pounds. I then started the father to giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Before one bottle of the 25 cent size had been used, a marked improvement was seen and its continued use cured the child. Its weakness and puny constitution disappeared and its father and myself believe the child's life was saved by this Remedy. J. T. Marlow, M. D., Tamaroa, Ill.

Hereafter when a geologist and mineralogist comes to Jacksonville and wants to make all our people rich by selling their valuable lands the first question asked will be, is he a Jacantus Lawrence Fulton?

Do you see the testimonials written by people who have been cured of various diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla? They point the way for you if you need a good medicine.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, relieve constipation and assist digestion. 25c

"Incurable."

We know that it sounds quackish to talk about the Electropoise curing incurable diseases, but bear in mind the fact that it is the old treatment which has pronounced the case incurable. We do not make the claim, that we can cure all so-called incurable diseases, but we do maintain with all earnestness that a case pronounced incurable by your family physician, is a splendid field for the operation of the Electropoise. It may be just the treatment necessary, and is quite likely to be so. If it fails, this is no argument again the "Poise," but in such a case, the fact of the physician's statement is proven to be true. But many's the patient who has been given up by his physician who has again received life through treatment of the Electropoise.

As a curative agent the Electropoise can not be equaled.

DUBOIS & WEBB,
Birmingham, Ala.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TREDEGAR NATIONAL BANK,

Jacksonville, in the State of Alabama, at the close of business, July 11th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	63512 60
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	456 12
U. S Bonds to secure circulation	12500 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1500 00
Stocks, securities, etc	3818 28
Bank'g-house, furniture, & fixtures	1000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	195 00
Due from Nat'l Banks (not reserve agents)	61 20
Due from State banks and bankers	57 29
Due from approved reserve agents	5149 15
Expenses and Taxes paid	212 00
Notes of other National Banks	715 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	18 69
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	2174 05
Redemption fund with U S Treasurer 5 per cent, of circulation	562 50
Total	$85,091 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	3 000 00
Undivided profits,	51 60
National Bank notes outstanding	11 250 00
Due to other Nat'l Banks	563 01
Dividends unpaid	841 00
Ind'vid'l deposits subject to check	21,055 31
Demand certificates of deposit	3 310 00
Bills payable	5 000 00
Total	$85,091 88

STATE OF ALABAMA,
County of Calhoun, ss:

I, Geo. R. Ide, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. R. IDE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of July 1895.

GEO. H. ROWAN, N. P.

Correct—Attest:

P. ROWAN,
S. D. G. BROTHERS, } Directors.
E. F. CROOK,